THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.] ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1873 [VOLUME V.--NUMBER 250

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ATLANTA, MAY 10, 1873.

From Yesterday's Evening Edition

Summary of State News.

GRIFFIN.

Judge Speer is having a very handsome residence put up on his lot down Hill street.—The fruit crop promises to be very fine this year. The trees are full, and with no unseen calamity an ample supply will be matured.—The spirit of improvement in Griffin is being exhibited on all sides.—Judging from rumors, the distilling business will be pretty heavy this season.—*News.*

CARTERSVILLE.

We learn that the ringleader, in burning Colonel Roper's stable, and who escaped, has been rearrested.—Elias Cain, who lived near Fields' bridge, in Cherokee county, fell dead a short time ago while dropping cotton seed.—Farmers inform us that their cotton is just beginning to come up. It is well that it has been delayed, for the mornings have been too cool of late for a plant so tender.—The wheat crop is rapidly improving, and bids fair to do well.—*Standard and Express.*

BARNESVILLE.

The county jail is about completed, reflecting honor upon commissioners and contractors.—*Patriot.*

The fruit crop in this section promises an abundant yield.—The prospect for a good wheat crop with us is very flattering.—Mr. Stokes, of Monroe county, has a chicken with a perfectly formed chignon on the back of its head where the feathers ought to grow.—*Gazette.*

SAVANNAH.

At the organization of the lumbermen's convention held in this city, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, M. L. Kinsey, Savannah, Ga.; 1st Vice President—Edward Kidder, Wilmington, N. C.; 2d Vice President, E. H. Roberts, Pensacola, Fla.; Secretary, H. H. Colquitt, Savannah, Ga.; Treasurer, M. D. Milles, Savannah, Ga.; Directors: J. H. Chadbourne, Wilmington, N. C.; R. R. Hudgins, Charleston, S. C.; Wm. H. Mauldin, Port Royal, S. C.; Richard Bradley, Savannah, Ga.; Joseph Hilton, Darien, Ga.; W. A. Fuller, Brunswick, Ga.; B. F. Johnson, Satilla River, Ga.; R. D. Fox, St. Mary's, Ga.; G. O. Read, Fernandina, Fla.; Alex. Wallace, Jacksonville, Fla.; T. O. Watson, Pensacola, Fla.; G. W. Robinson, Pensacola, Fla.; to be filled, Pascagoula, Fla.; to be filled, Georgetown, S. C.; to be filled, Apalachicola, Fla.; to be filled, Bucksville.—*Never*

The county treasurer of Chatham county submits to the grand jury his estimate of the probable wants of the county for the year 1873, and foots it $70 000.—*Republican.*

COLUMBUS.

We hear that some cotton fields are being ploughed up and corn planted.—One gentleman in Columbus pays tax on $40,000.—The suspension of Mr. John King fell upon our community like a thunder-clap from the sky. All seemed to forget self and their own liability to loss in their sympathy for the King, whose efforts to sustain others, has brought embarrassment upon himself. The best posted upon our streets estimate the liabilities at $300,000 or more, and the assets half that amount.—The gloomy weather and rain continues to bring in gloomy crop reports. In counties north and east of this come statements of immense damages. Many will have to replant, and seed is beginning to get scarce and high. The disaster must be general, however, and very heavy, before any improvement in price can be expected. Why, the United States ports this week received, in four days—Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday—nearly six thousand more bales than they did the entire corresponding week of last year. Who can hope for better prices when receipts come pouring in that way, unless there be a heavy disaster to the growing crop throughout the South. According to the ratio of the receipts for the four days, the United States ports will receive, this week, 40,000 bales, against 17,000 last year. *Sun.*

A reliable gentleman who has just returned from Clayton county, Georgia, gives us deplorable accounts of the crops in that region. He says that all of the wheat that was "in the boot" in the Bear Creek settlement of Clayton county was killed by the frost of Saturday before last; that throughout the upper Flint region cotton is dying in the drills, and not half a stand will be left; that oats are tolerable, but corn is very sorry. He says that a freshet of last Thursday washed the lands very badly. These dismal accounts correspond with the general tenor of information from other localities. The weather has of late been very disastrous to the crops of Middle and Western Georgia. *Enquirer.*

COVINGTON.

Dr. G. O. Mabry, of Newton county, has preserved in alcohol an eight legged pig with two distinct heads connecting at the shoulders.—The sum of $4,500 in stock, having been subscribed for the Covington and Oxford Street Railway, an organization has been perfected. President, James E. Jones; Secretary, James W. Anderson; Directors, O. T. Rogers, S. D. Hight, John S. Henderson, D. W. Spence, and J. W. B. Summers. A further subscription of $1,500 is all that is needed to build and fully equip the road from the Public Square in Covington to the depot.—Sale day in this county last Tuesday was dull. The sales were few and the price paid for land sold was quite small. *Enterprise.*

GREENSBORO.

Cold and continuous rains have embarrassed farm work, and interrupted picnics.—Mayor Cox, of Madison, has appointed Joel A. Billups and P. R. Thomason delegates from Morgan to the convention which meets in Atlanta on the 20th.—*Herald.*

GAINESVILLE.

City gardens since the rain are looking well.—In this county there are eighty wounded Confederate soldiers under thirty years of age.—The contract for the street railroad has been awarded to Mr. T. S. Garner.—Mr. George Rakestraw has been elected President of the Gainesville Quartette Society.—The number of children of school age in this county foots up 2,870.—Fears are entertained by our farming friends that the late rains will prove disastrous to the wheat crop.—*Eagle.*

PALMETTO.

We learn from our farmer friends that the recent cold weather has done considerable damage to the cotton crop in this section.—Mr. D. Martin had an ugly wound inflicted on his head, in Fairburn, on Saturday last, by a falling piece of timber.—*Shield.*

WEST POINT.

Whilst Mr. James I. Clark was out sporting last Monday evening, both barrels of his gun from some cause discharged at the same time, which caused the lock of one of the barrels to fly off and strike him in the face, inflicting a painful wound. We also learn that this gentleman's brother, W. H. Clark, had the misfortune to cut himself with an axe the same evening, above the knee, and bled very profusely before medical aid could be had. *News.*

TALBOTTON.

Mr. O. D. Gormon and Capt. Henry Parsons have been elected delegates to represent the town in the Governors' Convention to assemble in Atlanta on the 20th instant.—Mrs. R. H. Harvey, of Talbotton, is dead.—Reports come up from all parts of the country of damaged stands of cotton from the effects of the recent heavy rains and unusually cool nights. Some farmers are replanting portions of their crops. Doubtless there will be some difficulty in procuring seed if the present inauspicious weather continues. Corn is growing off vigorously, and has attained a good health growth. The oat crop is now coming in, promising a fair yield. Wheat is heading, but does not promise a lucrative return.—*Standard.*

AMERICUS.

A tremendous rain fell in this place on Tuesday with occasional showers during Wednesday. We fear that much damage has been done to young crops by the washing of lands from the late tremendous rains.—Our brethren of the press will bear in mind that the convention meets in this city on Wednesday next, the 14th inst. We desire to see every press in the State represented, as much business of importance will be acted upon. The arrangements for the accommodation of all are ample and complete. We hope that there will be a general attendance, for our citizens are anxious to bestow their honors upon the members of so noble a profession. We assure you that you will meet a hearty welcome from our people. We have invited you to visit our quiet and beautiful little city, and partake of our hospitality. Here you can quietly transact the business of the convention, and at the same time be most highly entertained. It is a delightful season of the year for our up country friends to visit this section of the State, to become acquainted with our citizens and see some scenes of our country. We, therefore, say to all, come. Our homes and our hearts are ready to receive you. For the information of our brethren of the press, we will state that we have two trains a day running to this place. The down night train from Macon reaches this point at 3 o'clock in the morning, and the day train at 12 M. The night train from Eufaula arrives here at 11½, and the day train at 1 o'clock. Conveyances will be at the depot to convey you to your quarters. P. S.—Since writing the above, we have received a letter from the president of the association, in which he states that the convention will convene on Wednesday, the 14th, at 2 o'clock P. M., thus affording all an opportunity of reaching this place on the day train of that day without traveling at night.—*Sumter Republican.*

VALDOSTA.

We learn that nine brick buildings are in contemplation for erection during the summer.—It is thought that the new court-house will be completed by the fall term of the Superior Court.—*Times.*

THOMASVILLE.

The early construction of a splendid Masonic Hall in Thomasville is now a fixed fact.—May haws and plums are ripening.—Fine rains last week, and the crops look well. *Enterprise.*

DAWSON.

Chickens hereabouts are dying with the cholera.—Recent rains have made town patches of all kinds grow rapidly.—The few money planters in this section have about got the crop planted. Everything around is in perfect order, and abundant yields are expected in the fall.—*Journal.*

MARIETTA.

We have had an unusual rainfall since our last issue, washing the lands badly, and the weather has continued cool and unseasonable.

Cotton, the main crop, comes up slowly and has an unhealthy appearance. Corn grows slowly, and wheat is still unpromising.—A strange bird has been captured in Cobb county.—The farmers of Acworth met on the 25th of April to form themselves into an auxiliary society to the Agricultural Society of Cobb county. General Phillips was present and made an earnest and effective agricultural speech. His speech was not only argumentative, but truly eloquent, and withal "fist-footed." After him, we had a treat from Rev. Mr. Rogers in an honest talk. Dr. White was present, and gave a talk of the profit, safety, and pleasure of bee culture, and then fully explained the working of the Buckeye Bee Hive.—It is stated that the late frost killed a large amount of fruit in this section. The unusual bad weather of the season, it is feared, has damaged cotton. A gentleman who has recently travelled through the counties of Pickens, Bartow, Cherokee, and Cobb, says the wheat crop will be a failure, as there is comparatively but little planted, and it is of sorry growth, owing to unfavorable weather.—The bell for the new town clock has arrived, and its weight is about seven hundred pounds. *Journal.*

AUGUSTA.

There was an extraordinary thing occurred in the Newman murder case on Wednesday in Richmond Superior Court. Newman was charged with the murder of Jonathan H. Lowery, in 1870. The case was pending before the court during the week, until about 5 o'clock on the above named day, when the jury, without finding a verdict, were discharged by Judge Gibson. The case was given to the jury about one o'clock on Tuesday, since which time they had it under consideration, without being caused, as we learn, by the difference of a single juror from the convictions of the ten other jurors on the case. Yesterday afternoon, at the hour above indicated, Judge Gibson directed Sheriff Sibley to bring the jury into the court room, when he interrogated the foreman, A. B. Crump, Esq., as to whether there was any difference in the attitude of the jurors at that time to what it was previously. The foreman of the jury replied in the negative, when Judge Gibson stated that if any of the jurors who were delaying the verdict desired to be enlightened upon any question, he would cheerfully endeavor to relieve their embarrassment in reaching a verdict. None of the jurors expressing a desire for further information, Judge Gibson stated that in consideration of his opinion that a sufficient time had elapsed in which a verdict might have been agreed upon, he felt compelled to discharge the jury. Mr. Crump, foreman, informed the court that it was the desire of a large majority of the jurors not to be discharged from the consideration of the case. Judge William McClaws, counsel for the defendant, as a duty to his client, respectfully protested against the discharge of the jury—especially in view of the fact that a large majority of the jurors protested against such discharge. In all his practice he had never known a case before where jurors had asked not to be discharged—they were generally anxious to be relieved. In view of this request of a majority of the jurors in the case, and of the solemnity of the oath which they had taken to make a verdict, he protested against their discharge. Judge Gibson said the case was not so clear to his mind as to justify him in forcing any juror to a conclusion, and, directing the foreman to turn over the indictment to the Clerk of the Court, discharged the jury from further consideration of the case. The defendant remains on bail.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

Fate of an Old Negro Who Drank a Quart of Whisky.

LOUISVILLE, May 5.—An old negro, named Bailey Wheeler, living in Charleston, Clark county, Indiana, last Saturday boasted that he could drink a quart of whisky and not get drunk. Some young men offered to pay for a quart if he would drink it. The party repaired to a saloon. Wheeler drank a quart in three drinks, and then left the saloon. He walked a short distance, but stopped to talk with some friends, remarking that he had drank a quart of whisky, and could drink another if anybody would pay for it. In a few minutes he started to go home, and after walking two squares with very steady gait, suddenly fell in a senseless condition. He was taken up shortly afterward and carried home, where he lay totally unconscious until 7 o'clock Sunday morning, when, in spite of every effort the physicians could make to save his life, death intervened between him and any more whisky.

How to Begin a Newspaper Letter.

A great many people are apt to hit upon happy ideas in society, and when they go home they write them out for publication; and most of these good people know how hard it is to begin an article satisfactorily. A word to them: Commence with your very finest writing and most beautifully rounded sentences. Introduce your subject in the most elaborate style, be poetical, rhetorical, didactic, as your mood may be, and when you think fit, gradually drop into the discussion of the subject-matter. When the article is finished, begin at the opening sentence, and read it until you find you have commenced to say something to the point. Stop at this point; strike out everything before it, and let your article begin just there. You will then probably find that it opens well, and that by collecting all your labored composition in one place where it can be readily stricken out, you will have saved yourself all the trouble that would have been necessary had it been scattered through the article.

☞ Gen. James Shields is the only man who ever represented two States in the United States Senate. At one time he was Senator from Illinois, and, subsequently, Senator from Minnesota.

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

LOUISIANA MATTERS.

Heavy Skirmishing Between the Belligerents.

Several Private Citizens Wounded.

Death of Oakes Ames.

INTERESTING FOREIGN NEWS.

WASHINGTON.

LOUISIANA MISCELLANY.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The War and Justice Departments occupied nearly all day yesterday over Louisiana matters.

Kellogg addressed a message to the President, which was immediately forwarded to Chicago, wherein Kellogg announces his inability to maintain himself, and calls under section 4 of article 4 of domestic violence.

Pending an answer Emery's discretionary orders are continued.

A telegram has been sent to General McDowell to put six companies of the Sixth Infantry under marching orders.

The dispatch from Sherman to Kellogg announcing "The President directs me" is officially disavowed.

Kellogg concludes a dispatch to Sherman as follows:

"Thus I try to act with discretion in this most delicate position, and my anxiety to, in no wise unnecessarily, involve the administration, causes some of our people to think me too moderate."

Marshal Packard, in a dispatch to the Attorney General, in alluding to the bogus dispatch, says the dispatch creates great alarm and consternation, but it is believed to be a bogus dispatch. Please inform me if any such dispatch has been sent.

Attorney General Williams concludes his telegram to Kellogg, thus: "So far as I know you have the hearty sympathy of the administration in your efforts to suppress lawlessness and violence."

Gen. Badger telegraphs that so far his metropolitans have DeBlanche. He says he lost heavily.

LATEST.—The St. Martinsville situation is unchanged. During the skirmish, a sixteen year old lady was wounded. It appears that the metropolitans fired on several houses which they supposed contained armed men. The Mayor has been imprisoned for high treason. The negroes hold aloof, and say it is not their fight.

Gen. W. H. Emery, commanding Department of New Orleans:

If in your judgment more troops are needed in Louisiana, make your call clear and precise and we will endeavor to supply them.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

Troops remain at Brashear. No boats touch. The mail reaches Brashear over land.

The Attorney General has received the following dispatch from Marshal Packard:

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.

Hon. George Williams, Attorney General:

I received warrants for the arrest of DeBlanche and ten other leaders of the insurrectionary organization at St. Martins. The accused being in arms, and with strong force, I deemed it best to at once execute the process, to prevent the further effusion of blood, and therefore made a requisition on General Emery for a military posse of 40 men and 2 officers, which were very promptly furnished.

Chief Deputy Marshal Deklyne left with the *posse*, arriving at Brashear City yesterday noon by rail. The regular line of boats of Price, Hine & Tupper, carrying the United States mails, at St. Martin, were withdrawn before the arrival of Deputy Marshal Deklyne, and laid up at Franklin. The proprietors refuse them the use of the boats. There is no other water transportation available there, but this may be supplied in a short time, through General Emery.

General Badger, commanding the State militia, has been at St. Martins five days, whither he repaired to install the local officers. This parish was returned republican by both the Lynch and Wharton boards. Skirmishing has been going on and some have been wounded on both sides. The latest news is that Badger is holding the town and protecting the court in session, and does not intend to go out to attack De Blanche's force, who are encamped two miles out, 200 strong, and they in turn, it is believed, are not strong enough to safely attack Badger in town. The arrival of the Deputy Marshal with his posse will end the contest.

S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshal.

NEW YORK.

CHASE'S PALL BEARERS.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The following named gentlemen acted as pall bearers at the burial of Chief Justice Chase: H. Fish, Gideon Welles, W. T. Sherman, W. C. Bryant, Whitelow Reid, W. M. Evarts, C. O'Conor, Irwin McDowell, Garrett Smith, Hiram Barney, W. F. Havemeyer, and John I. Brisco.

CLOSED.

The bar-rooms of the city have all been closed by proprietors, as they anticipate trouble.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ON THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—General Parsons, of Texas, is on the financial committee of the Centennial.

MASSACHUSETTS.

AMES DEAD.

NORTH EASTON, May 9.—Oakes Ames is dead. He died without a struggle in the presence of his family.

CALIFORNIA.

MODOC HEADS FORWARDED.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—The heads of Chief John Schonchin and several Modocs have been forwarded to the headquarters here.

ARKANSAS.

COUNTERFEITERS.

LITTLE ROCK, May 9.—A Deputy United States Marshal arrived here to-day with two prisoners, captured in Chicot county, in the act of manufacturing counterfeit nickel currency. A third party was arrested, but in attempting to make his escape was shot and dangerously wounded.

UTAH.

BRIGHAM YOUNG INTERVIEWED.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 9.—The correspondent of the Omaha Herald yesterday interviewed Brigham Young, and obtained his views of the Indian question. Young said that in 1847 he settled in this country with 140 souls and thousands of miles around them. The land was infested with hostile Indians. He gained their friendship by acting honorable with them, and never stooping to deception when he made a promise, he kept it, and that the hostility of the Indians had been augmented by robberies committed by unscrupulous agents of the Government; that they had lost all faith in the honor and integrity of Government officials; that the Modocs did to the Commissioners just what their thoughts were being endeavored to be done to them, and that peace should be made, at any cost, or the entire West would be embodied in a general Indian war.

When the correspondent asked Mr. Young whether he indorsed Grant's Indian policy, he said:

"I indorse the policy so far as it corrects abuses and tends to a lasting peace and to the civilization of Indians." He also said that the Indian war would destroy commerce, capital and immigration, and retard the settlement of the country for twenty years, which would, in itself, be a great calamity.

SPAIN.

ARRESTED.

MADRID, May 9.—Admiral Topete has been arrested, but it is thought he will soon be released.

SURRENDERING.

General Velarde, in a telegraphic dispatch to the Government, says: "Many Carlists are surrendering."

MAKING A LEVY.

General Velarde says, in his dispatches, that he is about making preparations to order a levy on the masses to raise forces to assist his troops in crushing the insurrection.

A band of Carlists, commanded by Campo and Gomez, have been totally defeated by the national forces. Many of the insurgents, including their leaders, were killed.

General Villagica has defeated the Carlists, at once killing three of their leaders. The victory is regarded as a great blow to the insurgent cause.

ENGLAND.

CONDITION OF MR. MILLS.

LONDON, May 9.—The condition of John Stuart Mills is hopeless.

LATER.—Mr. Mills is dead.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The cars ran off near Shrewbury. Four persons killed and many hurt.

THE BACK PAY.—The Springfield Republican says:

"Congressman Averill, of Minnesota, is another man who has the courage of his morals. He says he voted for the back pay, took it, and means to keep it. Congressman Dunnell of the same State undertook to give $75 of his steal to his pastor, but that worthy divine sent the money back. Another of the crowd, Mr. Sutherland, of Michigan, was impudent enough to run for the mayoralty of Saginaw. We hardly need say that his fellow-townsmen went for him, in the unpleasant sense of the word. He is not Mayor this year. An Ohio paper asserts that Judge Shellabarger, so far from returning the stolen money, has bought national stock with it. We hope not. That would be a bad beginning for a new civil service advise."

☞ The Danbury man has been in trouble again. He went out shopping with his young lady, and becoming dissatisfied with her coquettish actions, retired to another part of the store, and resting his elbow on the dummy figure of a woman, gave himself up to gloomy reflections, from which he was rudely aroused by a sharp push, while the dummy received a vigorous slap over the head from an indignant lady's parasol. There is hardly enough of the English language to do justice to the scene that followed.

CROPS.—The reports coming up from the surrounding country are very gloomy in regard to the cotton crop. The following is a sample of dozens of letters daily received at our warehouses:

TALBOTTON, May 5, 1873.

Messrs. Allen, Freer & Ilges, Columbus:

GENTS: Cotton is dying as it comes up. I have never seen anything like it. Seed worth here from $1 to $1 25 per bushel. The drenching rains have exhausted the guanos. They will prove worthless. Those that have cotton and can hold, will get twenty cents very soon, if any other country south has suffered as have Talbot, Taylor, Meriwether, Upson, Bibb, Houston and Crawford counties. What will the planters and merchants do? It may save the country, as many are planting corn. If I had money I would buy cotton now.

Columbus Sun.

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 19½; Orleans 19½; sales 613 bales.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 68@1 70 for No. 2 Milwaukee. Corn steady. Pork dull and nominal—new $18 25. Lard dull and heavy—western steam 9 3-16@9½. Turpentine steady at 50@50½. Rosin dull and heavy at $3@3 10 for strained. Freights steady.

Stocks dull. Money firm at 7@8, coin. Gold firm at 17½. Exchange—long 8 3-8; short 9. Governments dull but steady. State bonds quiet.

Arrived—Arragon and New York.

Arrived out—Olympus and Olympia.

LONDON, May 9—Consols 93½. Fives 89½.

Sugar afloat 26s 6d to 26s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, May 9.—Cotton opened steady; uplands 8½; Orleans 9½; sales 10,000 bales; of the week 69,000; export 6,000; speculation 3,000; stock 781,000; American 371,000; receipts 107,000; American 71,000; actual export 8,000; cotton to arrive firmer; afloat 538,000; American 260,000.

Breadstuffs firm. Red western spring wheat 11s 2d to 12s 2d.

LATER.—Cotton steady; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; Savannah or Charleston, May shipments 9; June delivery, 8½; New Orleans, April or May shipments, 9; May delivery, 8 15-16.

BULL LATER.—Savannah or Charleston, April or May shipments, 8 13-16; New Orleans, April or May shipments, 9 1-16.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, May 9, 3 o'clock, P. M.

Cotton dull and declining at 17.

Exchange—Buying at par, selling at ¼ premium.

Money—Loaned at 1@1½ per cent.

Gold—Buying at 1 15; selling at 1 17.

Silver—Buying 1 09, selling 1 13.

Bonds and Stocks—Dull and but little doing. Georgia 6s, 72@74; 7s, 85@88; new Georgia bonds at the State Treasury, 8 per cent. non-taxable, $1. Atlanta city bonds, 7s 70@72, 8s, 80@82. Augusta, 85@86. Georgia Railroad stock, 96@97; Georgia R. R. bonds, 93@95. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock, 83@86; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds, 94@96. Macon and Western Railroad stock, 90@92. Rome city 7s, 68@72. Savannah, 85.

Flour—Fine $5; superfine $7@7 50; extra $ 50@9; double extra $ 50; family 10@10 50; extra family 10 50@10 75; fancy 11 50@12.

Corn Meal—85@87.

Wheat—We quote Red $2; white 2 05@2 10

Corn—Choice white 83@85, in store, and 83 at depot, on arrival for medium; mixed 80@83.

Bulk meat—Shoulders 8½; C. R. sides 10½; clear sides 10½; hams 12@13.

Bacon—S. C. hams 15@16, plain country 13@14; small lots arriving and demand good; shoulders 9@9½; clear rib sides 11½@11½; clear sides 11½.

Lard—Tierces 10½; cans, buckets and kegs 11½.

Eggs—We quote from wagons 17.

Chickens 45c by the quantity. Butter 40@50c.

Hay—Western timothy $1 85@1 90; clover 1 25@1 30; mixed, 1 60@1 75; Georgia 1 50@1 60.

Bran—$1 20@1 25, mill prices.

Vegetables—Irish potatoes $4 00@4 25, western; sweet potatoes $2 30@3 00. Seed potatoes—Goodrich $4 75@5 00. Early Rose $5 00; Pinkeys $6 25@6 50.

Beans—Mixed $1 60; white $1 75.

Peas—Mixed $1 10; clay $1 30; white 1 25.

Cattle and Sheep—Buying prices, beef cattle, gross, 5@5 1-2; net 9@10; good mutton, gross, 5 1-2@6; net 11 1-2.

Now Vegetables—Strawberries 35 per quart. New Irish Potatoes 25 per quart. Beets 15c per ½ ; Onions 10@15. Cabbage per head 20@50. Cucumbers per head 10@15. Turnips 10@15. Radishes 10. Lettuce 5@10. Soup stuff 10. Cucumbers 15. Green Peas 15 per quart. Snap Beans 35 per quart.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION
FOR 1873.

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER,
DAILY AND WEEKLY.

THE FAVORITE OF ALL CLASSES.

Lawyers, Merchants, Farmers, Etc.

TWELVE REASONS FOR SUBSCRIBING

1. THE CONSTITUTION is published at the Capital of the State, and contains *Proceedings of the Legislature* in full, together with constant and accurate information of the actings of all the Departments of the State Government.

2. It has the sole and *exclusive* right of publishing the DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT from the Reporter of the Court. These Decisions are delivered on Monday of every week and are *immediately* published in THE CONSTITUTION. Hence every lawyer in Georgia should take the paper, and the great proportion *are* subscribers.

3. THE CONSTITUTION is the Official Journal of the State, of the city of Atlanta and a large number of counties.

4. THE CONSTITUTION publishes a weekly *Cotton Editorial*, embracing remarks on the Gold Premium and all matters affecting the cotton trade, with *statistics* difficult to be obtained elsewhere. Producers and dealers in cotton, not alone in Georgia, but all over the country, procure THE CONSTITUTION for these articles.

5. THE CONSTITUTION furnishes Telegraphic Dispatches and news from all quarters of the globe, including *markets*, domestic and foreign. Hence the paper is popular with merchants everywhere.

6. Besides our Daily Associated Press Dispatches, THE CONSTITUTION has *specials* from Washington, the National Capital.

7. Its Correspondence Department is unsurpassed in the South, having special correspondents at Washington, New York, and in various parts of the country.

8. THE CONSTITUTION publishes a monthly Letter from New York, written by the most celebrated female Fashion writer in the United States. The ladies, therefore, all want THE CONSTITUTION.

9. A new feature for this year will be Weekly European Correspondence, by which the readers of THE CONSTITUTION will be taken on a tour through Europe.

10. The ablest writers and statesmen of Georgia select THE CONSTITUTION to give their views to the public, and so do the PEOPLE, and hence it is the admitted leading Democratic journal of the State.

11. The two great SPECIALTIES, our SUPREME COURT DECISIONS for the lawyers, and our COTTON articles for the merchants and farmers, make THE CONSTITUTION unrivalled in this part of the South.

12. For the reasons given above, THE CONSTITUTION is the paper for all classes, lawyers, merchants, farmers, mechanics and others. Circulation every where in Georgia, has the largest State circulation and is, therefore, the favorite medium for ADVERTISING.

Every Georgian should, after taking his own *local paper*, subscribe for THE CONSTITUTION, published at the Capital of his State; and we would here return thanks to the people for a patronage, that has culminated in the *grandest newspaper success* known in the Southern States. THE CONSTITUTION, not yet five years old, has attained a circulation never reached by a Daily paper in Georgia, and has erected a magnificent five-story building of its own, as complete as any in the United States, giving employment to nearly or *eighty* persons daily, and running a half dozen presses by steam. Visitors to Atlanta are cordially invited to call and examine THE CONSTITUTION building and its powerful presses, printing four or five thousand papers per hour.

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mar16-d1y

Z. D. HARRISON, Attorney at Law, will practice in the Superior Court of Fulton county, the Supreme Court of Georgia, and the United States District Court, at Atlanta. Office, No. 33, Capitol building. mar 9-d1y

JESSE S. THASHER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Norcross, Ga., will give strict attention to all business intrusted to his care. Remittances promptly made. dec19-d1tf

E. G. SIMMONS, Attorney at Law, Thomaston, Ga. nov16—d12m

JAMES C. BARTON, Attorney and Counselor at Law and Real Estate Agent, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Superior and Supreme Courts of Georgia. Office first door east of Court House Building, Decatur street.

☞ Special attention given to Collections.
apr18—d1y

F. M. K. LUPTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Fayetteville, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Campbell, Coweta, Douglass, Fayette, Heard, Merriwether in Troup, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta. may15—d1y

J. A. NEST, Attorney at Law, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties comprising the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the United States District Courts for the Northern and Southern Districts by special contract. apl27-1y

RICHAT LEGUEUR. WARREN C. WINSLOW

LEGUEUR & WINSLOW, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Valley, Georgia. Collections in Southwestern Georgia a specialty. Real Estate Agents. july31—d1y

JAS. A. HARLEY, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Sparta, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Hancock, Ebert, Glascock, Hart, Lincoln, Madison, Oglethorpe, Taliaferro, Warren, Wilkes, Baldwin Greene, Washington and Columbia. apr15-d1y

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DR. R. B. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlin & Boynton's, Whitehall street Atlanta, Georgia. feb7-d1y

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To Lawyers.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION by the Reporter of the Court.

To Commissioners.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we cannot undertake either to return or preserve.

ATLANTA:

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1873.

Death of Captain Patrick Henry.

Captain Patrick Henry, a grandson of Patrick Henry, has just died in Washington. He was a former officer of the regular army, a visitor to West Point under the Fillmore administration, and during the late war was in the Southern army.

☞ Minnesota carries off the palm for disgraceful crime. Winona, one of its towns, witnessed the spectacle of a man named V. Simpson publicly horsewhipping his wife in the streets. They had separated. He is a man of wealth. He struck the poor woman over the face and shoulders with a cowhide some twenty times. The public are very much incensed.

☞ Colonel Avery, of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, adores fatty bread and fritters, This, together with his new style of gaiters, causes him to be very popular at picnic excursions and private molasses elongations.—*Savannah News.*

Safely ensconced under the protecting ægis of the matrimonial petticoat, Jinks Harris both invites and defies attack.

The American Medical Association.

This body is in session in St. Louis. Atlanta has a fine representative in the person of Dr. J. P. Logan, one of our leading city physicians, and editor of the Atlanta Medical Journal.

The Doctor has made an extended tour in the South and West, and winds up his jaunt by attending the session of the American Medical Association. The Association probably adjourned on the 9th.

Dr. Logan will return immediately to Atlanta from St. Louis.

The Correspondence Between Gov. Smith and Mr. Ferguson.

We give this morning the correspondence between Governor Smith and Mr. Ferguson, of New York, the chairman of the National Producers' and Consumers' Cheap Transportation Convention.

The Convention is now in session in New York.

The correspondence will prove interesting.

The Convention has passed resolutions of a very emphatic character, pitching into the railroad monopolies, and invoking cheap transportation for the products of the country, the great practical question of the day.

The Convention adjourned to meet in Washington in January, 1874.

☞ The suspension of the popular banking house of John King, of Columbus, has created excitement in that city.

Mr. King has turned over $125,000 of assets to his assignees. It is thought that fifty cents on the dollar may be paid.

The mercantile deposits were small. The planters' deposits were heavy. The New York Bank account of his house was $50,000 short. The assignees are Colonel W. L. Salisbury, President of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, and John Peabody, Esq.

Mr. King only reserved his horse and buggy and some furniture.

The community is blue. All descriptions of business will probably be affected, but no other suspensions are expected.

The following statement from the Enquirer explains the cause of the failure and Mr. King's status:

"The most generally entertained opinion as to the causes is that Mr. King has involved himself by his obliging and accommodating disposition to others, by the heavy cotton account he has been compelled to carry during the declining market and money stringency of the past few months, and by certain investments which he has felt compelled to make in manufacture and real estate to save himself from liabilities previously incurred. Whatever else may have contributed to this unfortunate burst-up, it is admitted on all sides the failure does not involve Mr. King's honor or rectitude, and the calamity is regretted as much on his account as on account of the great injury which it will cause in commercial, mercantile and financial circles. The general regret is intensified by the reflection that Mr. King has not only been one of the city's most steadfast friends through weal and woe, but that he has been moved by his native goodness of heart to extend all needful accommodations to struggling citizens. His greatest fault has been one leaning on the side of mercy. He did not know how to say no."

Death of John Stuart Mill.

This eminent writer and philosopher died at London yesterday, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. His father was also a distinguished author, who conducted at home the education of his son. The elder Mill wrote a history of British India, which shortly led to his employment in India House. In 1823 the late deceased entered the same service in which he continued to be occupied for thirty-three years, rising to employment of the most responsible character. He managed the transactions of the company with the native States, or the Political department. When the Indian government was transferred to the Crown, he was offered a seat at the new Indian Council by Lord Stanley, but declined on the score of failing health, and retired from office in October, 1858, on a compensating allowance.

Mr. Mill is better known in America by his numerous works on political economy, and other philosophical treaties. His first publication consisted of articles in the Westminster Review, of which he subsequently became an editor. In 1843 he published his System of Logic; in 1848, the Principles of Political Economy; in 1865, an Examination of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy; and in 1869, The Subjection of Women, claiming for them perfect equality with man. These are the best known of his numerous writings.

In 1865 he was elected to Parliament for Westminster. His delivery was wretchedly poor, and it is said that it was really painful to listen to his halting speech. He was not returned at a subsequent election, because he refused, for principle's sake, to disburse any money to control the vote.

He is said to have possessed the most elaborated mind of the age—one that has certainly left a powerful impression on modern thought. Even those who refuse to accept his liberal views admit his accumen and profundity, and earnest, fearless searching for the truth. The able metaphysician has gone where the intellectual perplexities of this life do not trouble.

The Governors' Convention.

We feel convinced that, upon additional reflection, our contemporary of the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel will concur with us that the agitation of any political question in the Convention of Governors called in the interest of cheap transportation between the West and South will be out of place. With no chance for unanimity, discussion would be futile in effecting good, so far as redressing Louisiana's wrongs are concerned, while the injury to the specific object of the Convention, by the introduction of an inflammable political matter upon which the members widely and irreconcilably disagree, would be irremediable.

Indeed it ought admit of discussion.

The suggestion of this matter came originally from the wrong quarter. This alone should make us view it distrustfully. But when we consider the manifest impropriety of forcing upon a body of men called together expressly for one purpose, of which their very presence indicates approval and agreement, a question foreign to that purpose and upon which the most decided disagreement exists, surely the matter, as we said, don't admit of argument.

There are always enough of obstacles to the success of measures like the great canal. But let it not be slaughtered in the house of its friends. Let not the antagonism of its supporters be evoked, or their zeal discouraged by mingling with it matters irrelevant, whose connection will divide its strength.

The object of the convention is specific and single. The delegates come to it on notice of that object, and on an implied understanding that that object will be adhered to. If that object is to be departed from and other matters added of an entirely different nature, then it is due to the delegates that they should be informed beforehand. It is not right to call the body together for one purpose in order to secure another widely different.

It is true that a good many Republicans condemn Grant's policy in Louisiana, but unfortunately a good many other Republicans don't. Some of the strongest supporters of our great canal are Republicans. In fact, Grant himself favors the measure strongly. What an act of folly then would it be to connect the enterprise, which has no politics in it, with a political measure.

The argument of our contemporary seems to mean that unless we can relieve Louisiana, we must forego our canal. And that it is our duty to kill the canal to show sympathy with Louisiana.

There are earnest, zealous friends of Louisiana who will resist every attempt to injudiciously and abortively agitate the Louisiana question in the Canal Convention; and no greater injury to poor Louisiana could be done than to make the policy of obtruding its wrongs upon the Canal Convention a test of sympathy and desire to aid the oppressed State.

Death of Judge Thaddeus G. Holt.

At one o'clock yesterday morning when the city of Macon was in profound slumber the spirit of Judge Holt quietly and calmly left his body and passed away to another, to a better world! And whilst those who knew his family were at the moment unconscious of sorrow, they were overwhelmed in grief no language can portray.

The other day we spoke of Judge Holt as a dying man. His friends and his offsprings then clearly saw the Black Camel—DEATH—approaching his door. They appealed to all that medical science knew, and sent prayers to the Throne of Grace to spare him. But in vain. His time had come. His career on earth according to the decree of heaven had ended—the journey of life was finished—the frail body and weary limbs were beckoned to eternal rest in their homes not made of hands beyond the skies.

Weep, fellow citizens, for never did a gentleman of a purer heart or more unsullied honor pass away from among you. Born during the closing years of the eighteenth century, he had passed the allotted span of life, coming down to us from a better day of the Republic. For thirty years he has been known in the daily walks of life of the city of Macon, and in that time not a breath was ever uttered perhaps against this good man's name.

Never did he give his word without fulfilling it—never did he enter contract without carrying it out to the letter—never did charity appeal to him in vain.

He was, throughout his long life, the friend of the city of his adoption. And no material enterprise looking to its expansion and progress ever asked him for assistance without getting it.

The pulse is still in death, the heart is cold forever. But those who knew him will ever linger around his tomb as around a blessed memory.

Judge Holt was born in Hancock county, Georgia, in 1793, and hence at the time of his decease was in his 80th year. He graduated at Athens both in the literary and law departments, and commenced the practice of his profession, we believe, at old Hartford, Pulaski county. In about 1828 he was elected Judge of the Circuit.

Amassing a large fortune he retired from his profession a quarter of a century ago, and since that time he has devoted himself exclusively to his planting interests. His wife and three children survive him.

A full sketch of his life will appear so soonas it can be prepared.—*Macon Enterprise.*

The writer was profoundly pained to read of the death of the above prominent and representative citizen of Georgia. The deceased was one of the finest types of the real Southern gentleman that it has ever been our fortune to meet, and an intimate acquaintance during the last ten years engendered a respect unqualified in its fullness.

To a mind strong and practical, he added an honor luminous in its purity, a dignity of rare proportions, and a warm heart. Nicer sense of rectitude, coupled with strong feeling and correct judgment, was never possessed by Southern gentlemen.

If all men were Judge Holt's the world would be a very different one.

Peace to a good man's ashes.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Important Correspondence Between the Leader of the New York Producers' and Consumers' Convention and Governor Smith.

TROY, N. Y., April 19, 1873.

His Excellency, James M. Smith, Atlanta, Ga.:

MY DEAR SIR: Seeing your call in the New York World, I feel at liberty to forward you a call, to meet at the Astor House, May 6th, 10 A. M. I earnestly hope that you will endeavor to be present yourself, and I also take the liberty of asking you to have a strong delegation present from your State, and all other States which bound your State. I ask this because I do not know the proper persons in those States to address. Will you be kind enough to forward to those States copies of this call, and urge them to be represented? I will forward you fifty copies for that purpose.

Our meeting can and will consider your proposed Atlantic and Great Western Canal, and it will aid us in accomplishing and successfully carrying out our plans for "cheap transportation." The entire West and Northwest will be fully represented, and it is our desire to have the entire Southern States fully represented, also. We have no bobbish "The greatest good to the greatest number" is what we aim to accomplish.

I believe in improving all water routes, and the construction of a "people's line of railroad" that shall carry freight at cost. I do not wish to increase our civil service by having the government control the railroads; but I think we can have a line of railroad governed by the people; and I think if the government should appoint three commissioners to represent them, and each State through which the road passed appoint one, we then would have a majority of State Commissioners, and the government be still represented. I merely throw out these ideas to show that it is possible to have a "people's railroad," managed by the people, and yet escape the centralization principle.

We will undoubtedly meet with strong opposition from the more conservative and economical (?) class, who will cry out at the great expense that the government and people will be put to, and the corruption that would ensue by the government going into the railroad and canal business. To the first, I would say, while our Western farmer is taxed three-fourths of the transportation to carry the remaining quarter to market, it is simply necessary to say, we, the people, cannot afford to spend two or four hundred millions of dollars upon which the money-kings will not levy tribute. In fact, if the whole population was taxed three dollars per capita, on our forty millions, it would be $120,000,000, a sum much less than is now extorted from them every year by our bloated railroad kings, who sit in their palatial residences, control our Legislatures, and corrupt our whole system of government by their wholesale land grabbing operations and Credit Mobilier transactions. In relation to the corruption, we must see that none but the "tried and true" are entrusted with the management and construction of these proposed new routes of transportation. So that there shall be no *some* in the work.

Our meeting can be made of service to your assembly on the 20th proximo, and I would urge on you the necessity of having all your neighboring States fully represented.

Please let me hear from you in relation to it, and if you have a small map or outline of your proposed canal route, send any facts and figures in relation to it, I would thank you to forward some of them to me.

Let us be a unit in this great question; let no party and no sectional jealousies interfere with the success of our undertaking.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

R. H. FERGUSON.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, GA., May 1, 1873.

R. H. Ferguson, Esq., Troy, New York:

DEAR SIR—Your kind favor of the 19th ultimo, conveying an invitation to meet with you on the 6th of May, has just reached me, and I write without delay to thank you for the honor you have done me.

There is no question so important to the interests of the whole country as that of cheap transportation between the great producing and consuming sections, and no subject that can more properly claim the time and attention of those whom the people have entrusted with their confidence than the solution of this problem.

To ensure our present and future prosperity, we must have free commercial intercourse between the North, the West and the South, and this can only be had by cheapening the cost of transportation, so as to enable the producer in each section to effect an exchange of products with his neighbors, and also to secure an outlet to the markets of the countries for whatever surplus remains at rates that will leave a living profit on his labor.

My own State and section are deeply interested in this movement, and I regret that your call reached me too late to admit the possibility of my being present in person, or by such a delegation as would properly represent the wishes of my people. I regret this the more in view of the kind expressions which your letter contains, and the indorsement you give to a project in which we are so deeply interested, and I assure you we are ready to go with you, heart and hand, upon a question of such grand national importance, and one that will ensure mutual prosperity and advancement to all sections. We are well aware that the great need of your section, as well as our own, is cheap transportation, and we are equally aware of the fact that this can be secured only by lines of water communication. Nature has done much for us in this respect. In fact, it has already built the greater portion of a direct line of water communication between the Mississippi river and Atlantic ocean through the State of Georgia. You will see, by looking at the map, that the Tennessee approaches near the Coosa, and that this river approaches, within a few miles, the waters that flow into the Atlantic. Connect these navigable streams by canal and the work is done. We thus connect two great systems of inland navigation, one of which permeates the great grain producing regions of the West, and the other, the cotton belt of the Southern States. Does it need an argument to show that a work of this nature would be mutually beneficial? Is it necessary to say to you that the increased production of cotton would benefit the manufacturers of the New England and Middle States, and the consumers of cotton in the West?

I agree with you fully, that there is no question now before the country of equal importance with this, and I heartily second you in your patriotic desire that neither party lies nor sectional jealousies be suffered to interfere with or impede the successful prosecution of this grand undertaking.

It would give me great pleasure to see you at the Convention on the 20th of May, accompanied by such a delegation as the Convention of the 6th of May may select. I am, sir, very respectfully,

JAMES M. SMITH.

The Burning of Columbia.

Investigation into the Burning of the City.

General Sherman's False Testimony Before the Mixed Commission—The Town Fired by the Confederates—How the Union Soldiers Left Their Mark on the Country.

WASHINGTON, May 4—The testimony of General Sherman before the American and British Mixed Claim Commission in regard to the burning of Columbia, S. C., is published to-day to contradict the version given by Wade Hampton before the same Commission. Gen. Sherman testified as follows:

Q.—Please state where you were when the fire broke out? A.—The fire was burning a day and a half or two days when we got into Columbia, but was local, confined to the big bridge across the river, to the depot known as Charleston depot, close by the bridge, and the railroad depot on the opposite side of the town, known as the Charlotte depot, and cotton piled up along the various streets, and which was burning at least twelve hours before any soldier belonging to my army had gotton within the limits of the town of Columbia. On the night of our arrival, after we had been in quiet possession of the city for about twelve hours, a fire originated near the old market-house. It must have been after dark, for I saw the light shining on the walls of the room in which I was, and sent one of my aids-de-camp down about a mile to see what was the matter, and he came back and told me that the drug store diagonally opposite the old market house was burning, that the wind was very strong, and the fire was spreading. I inquired if he had seen the commanding officer of the brigade which constituted the provost guard, and if he was doing his best to

PREVENT AN EXTENSION OF THE FLAMES,

and he told me that he had seen General Charles R. Woods himself on the ground, and that the troops were doing seemingly all they could to check or limit the flames to that one block. That must have been about 7:30 o'clock in the evening. We had entered the town about 11 o'clock that morning. The fire continued to increase, and a second time I sent one of my aids down, becoming uneasy about it, and he returned, saying it appeared beyond all control, and he had seen General Logan and General Howard there, whose troops occupied the city, Howard being in chief command, Logan in command of the Fifteenth corps, and Charles R. Woods in command of the troops immediately quartered in the city. The fire continued to rage until after midnight. When I went down myself to work around the burning district I saw the flames carried sometimes two blocks by the force of the wind, and the fire spreading in every direction and from natural causes. I saw with my own eyes about 11 o'clock this morning, as I rode in the city of Columbia, cotton piled along the main street, which, if prolonged, would have run up against the State House, very near the old market-house and very near that drug store where my aid-de-camp reported the fire had originated. The wind was very strong, without a cloud in the sky, and it spread and pitched the cotton about, lodging it in trees and on the eaves of houses. In the morning on entering the city, we rode down to the Charleston Depot and found it burned, and many piles of cornmeal burning.

A CORPS THAT LEFT ITS MARK.

Q—Can you tell me anything about the Fifteenth Corps? A.—Yes, indeed I can; I know all about it; they were as fine a body of men as ever trod shoe leather.

Q—They had the reputation of doing their work well? A.—Yes, sir, thoroughly.

Q—Had they not a reputation in Mississippi for leaving their mark upon the country? A.—Yes, sir; they left their marks wherever they went.

Q—You were aware of this? A.—Perfectly.

Q—When you left Savannah? A.—Indeed, I was; I knew every officer and private in the corps.

Q.—They were a wild set, were they not? A.—No, sir; they were composed of separate men—farmers, and mechanics, and men who are to day as good citizens as we have in our country, but who went to war in earnest. They were mostly Western men, from Ohio and Illinois.

Q.—They were good men for destroying property? A.—Yes, sir; when told to do so they destroyed it very quickly.

Q.—When not told to do so, if they thought they might do it, and it not be objectionable to their officers? A.—They could do their work very thoroughly when they undertook it.

NOT IN THE HABIT OF DESTROYING PROPERTY.

Q.—Were they in the habit of destroying property? A.—No, sir; I do not think they were more than was necessary. They were a very kind set of men, and I have known them frequently to share their rations with citizens and people along the country. I have often seen it done with my own eyes.

Q.—Do you mean to say that you were not aware when you were in the city of Beaufort, or say Orangeburg, before you reached Columbia, that the Fifteenth Corps were a corps distinguished for the marks they left upon the country through which they passed? A.—I may have known it, and very likely I did. I know generally what was going on.

Q.—I asked you did you know it? I should like you to answer that question. When you reached the village of Orangeburg, before you arrived at Columbia, were you not aware that the Fifteenth Corps were remarkable for the manner in which they left their mark upon the country through which they passed? A.—Explain what you mean by "mark."

THE MARKS THEY LEFT BEHIND.

Counsel—Devastation. A.—They killed every rebel within range of their guns and left their dead bodies to mark the ground.

Q.—Devastation of property, I mean? A.—As to the devastation of property, no more than the rest of the troops. I think we supplied the hospital in Orangeburg, which was occupied by rebel soldiers, wounded, and orphan children, who had been brought up from Charleston.

Q.—Did you burn any property in Orangeburg? A.—Not a bit. They burned the property before we crossed the river. I was right opposite the river when we carried that bridge. I had been down to see Mower. Passing down below the town I passed along with Mower's column, and arrived just in time to see Giles Smith's brigade go over. I was one of the first to get over into town, and it was burning then.

Q.—I ask you if you ordered any property to be burned in Orangeburg? A.—I do not believe I did, unless it was some cotton, and I don't remember that, but the town was on fire before I crossed and got into it.

WHAT GEN. HOWARD SAW.

Gen. Howard corroborated the above. He testified that when he entered Columbia with the advance guard he found in one of the streets an immense pile of cotton, broken open and on fire, and that after having made arrangements necessary for the protection of property he rode to the Charleston Railroad Depot, which he found a smouldering ruin, having been burned by the rebel troops before evacuating Columbia. He also testified that a large mob roamed through the streets at will until checked by the Union forces, but no cotton was destroyed by order of Gen. Sherman. The fire was first started by the retreating Confederates, and was burning when the Union troops entered the city. A brisk wind spread the flames until nearly half of the city was consumed, when they were subdued by the Union troops.

A Swindling Insurance Company.

Believing it to be a duty which I owe to my fellowt citizens, I take this method of warning them against the Underwriter's Agency, of Germania, Hanover, Niagara and Republic,) for they have swindled me and will do so with you. I herewith give the facts, which can be proved by many witnesses.

Mr. W. S. Beadles, their Agent here, solicited me to insure in this company, my mill house and fixtures. After carefully examining the property, he appraised the policy at $6,566 65, (which is a low estimate,) upon which I paid them 4 per cent. This property was destroyed by fire; and when called upon for a settlement of the policy, they resorted to every artifice to avoid its payment, and their last resort was that there was an irregularity of their agents in making out the assessment, yet not denying that the property destroyed was worth the amount assessed. They refused to pay me but $3,700, which I was compelled to take or be annoyed by tedious litigation.

G. O. WYNN.

Messrs. Editors—The above card of G. O. Wynn, of Coweta county, has attracted my attention, and whilst I am adverse to having the business of my company drawn into a newspaper controversy, duty and truth require me to state that the facts of the case do not justify the statement of Mr. Wynn.

As Mr. Wynn's statement is utterly groundless and malicious, he will be afforded an early opportunity to make good in the courts of law the truth of what he says, or to pay the price of his temerity.

The facts in reference to the matter are as follows:

Sometime during last fall, our agent at Newnan, W. S. Beadles, Esq., insured G. A. Wynn's mill and machinery for $5,636 65, taking his (Wynn's) application for the insurance. The agent wrote the policy in accordance with the application, which was as follows: $4,170 on mill house, $1,000 on machinery, mill gearing and fixtures, $233 33 on water wheel, and $233 33 on grain—referring to the application, which was made out by the agent and signed by Mr. Wynn as a part of the contract. On the 28th day of February the property was destroyed by fire. I was notified the next day by the New York office, and on Tuesday evening following, I went down to Newnan to adjust the loss. I called on Mr. Wynn, and, together with the agent, we selected two of the best contractors and mill-wrights in the county, and two that had assisted to build the mill, and had them to make an estimate on the property, to see what it would cost to replace it. Their estimate on the mill house was $3,200, 65 only, on which there was an insurance of $4,170, nearly double what the property was worth, and the entire cost of replacing the mill, machinery and fixtures was only $5,300, upon which there was an insurance of $5,636 65. Mr. Wynn says the agent assessed the property. If he will read his application again he will see that the assured assesses the property, and not the agent, and that is what Mr. Wynn has done, and in his application he has assessed it at *eight thousand five hundred dollars.* Mr. Wynn says the company has swindled him, and will do so with others. Now, Messrs. Editors, I would like to know how the company has swindled Mr. Wynn? Let the public bear in mind that Mr. Wynn's insurance on his building, as he estimates it, was $4,170, nearly double what he proved it to be worth. As the estimate of the contractor under oath was $3,280 65 to replace an entire new mill house, this amount we paid on the mill. His insurance on machinery was $1,000. This I paid, as the machinery destroyed was worth that and more; but I apprehend that no sane man would say I ought to have paid him more than he chose to pay a premium for himself. He was paid also $233 33 on water wheel, and $233 33 on grain. This was all he had a right to claim on the wheel and grain. It was all he proved it to be worth. So that I paid him $3,700—all that the property was worth as insured in the policy. If any one was swindled, or sought to be swindled, it was the company and not Mr. Wynn, and his whole difficulty is in the fact that he insured his building, which was very combustible, at nearly double its real value, leaving the machinery, which he no doubt thought less liable to destruction by fire, uncovered. The public will judge, therefore, between Mr. Wynn and the Underwriter's Agency as to their comparative fairness in this transaction. I settled fairly with Mr. Wynn, and have his receipt, and with this explanation refer the question of the honor of the company to an enlightened public, submitting that if I had been at all litigious, I might very well have been justified in taking the judgment of the court upon the question as to Mr. Wynn's right to recover for his mill house over estimated.

W. H. HANCOCK,
Special Agent of Underwriter's Agency of New York.
may16-2t

Newnan Herald copy twice and send bill to this office.

☞ The recall of Minister DeLong, from Japan, is only another of our unfortunate failures in that country. We have failed to teach the barbarians agriculture, law, modern languages, or civil engineering, although they were willing and anxious to learn from us. The men we sent were utterly incompetent, and as much at sea after they arrived there as they were in going over. The last exploit of Minister DeLong was to have four train-bearers for his wife's train at the reception of the Mikado. The Japanese are, like Miss Malosey's Heathen Chinee, imitative creatures, and they provided also for train-bearers for the wife of the Russian Ambassador. The Russian lady rejected their services, saying she had no idea of making herself ridiculous; but the American lady marched into the royal presence in state, her train upborne by her attendants. She, however, committed the solecism of seizing the hand of the Mikado, and giving it a regular American shake.

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

DEPARTMENTS CLOSED IN HONOR OF JUDGE CHASE.

Knoxville the Location of the Methodist University.

Imposing Funeral Ceremonies.

WASHINGTON.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Departments of Justice and the Treasury Department close to-morrow in respect to Chief Justice Chase. The President has returned.

NEW YORK.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The steamer Dean Richmond, from Albany, while entering the dock this morning, was run into by a Jersey City ferry-boat. Mrs. June Webber and Miss Sweeney, of this city, and Mrs. Hagebooom, of Albany, were seriously injured, and a number of others slightly hurt. The Dean Richmond is considerably damaged.

The horse shoers to the number of nearly 1,500 propose to parade and strike next week if the bosses do not yield to their demands.

Edward C. B. Garcia, Consul General of Uruguay to the United States, was arrested this morning by United States Marshal Fiske on a civil suit. Garcia received money from Buenos Ayres which he failed to pay over. The case will be tried in the United States District Court.

NEW OCEAN CABLE.

At a meeting of the Cotton Exchange today, to consider the expediency of laying a new ocean cable, a petition signed by two hundred members was read, showing the urgent necessity for such a cable. Owing to the present excessive rates a resolution was adopted promising to sustain the new company with subscriptions and the business of the Exchange. The proposed new company has a capital of 1,250,000 pounds, and proposes to have the cable laid and is working order by May 1st, 1874.

TENNESSEE.

THE METHODIST ENDOWMENT UNIVERSITY LOCATED AT KNOXVILLE.

KNOXVILLE, May 9.—The locating committee of the M. E. Church, appointed from four States, to choose a site for a central Methodist University, with a half million dollars endowment, have located it at Knoxville. Chattanooga, Atlanta, and other Southern cities competed.

After visiting all the cities, Knoxville was chosen because of its healthful location and central position in rich agricultural and mineral regions and its prospective rapid growth. Fifty thousand dollars and site have been subscribed by citizens. This gives Knoxville two universities, and fixes it as the Southern educational centre.

LOUISIANA.

NO TRANSPORTATION.

BRASHEAR CITY, May 9.—The United States troops will leave here by land, not being able to procure transportation.

No Metropolitans are in town. Everything is quiet as far up as Centreville and Franklin. Forty-three mounted Metropolitans, commanded by Mike Coorey, passed here at nine o'clock this morning unmolested. There is nothing now to prevent their forming a junction with those at St. Martinville.

OHIO.

FUNERAL SERVICES OF BISHOP M'ILVAINE.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—The funeral services of the late Bishop McIlvaine took place at Christ Church in this city this morning. The pall bearers consisted of ten clergymen and sixteen laymen. The order of the procession was as follows: The standing committee of the Diocese were the clergy of the Episcopal Church, the clergy of other churches, the trustees and faculty of Kenyon College and Theological Seminary, the members of the several convocation, vestries of the different churches of Cincinnati and vicinity, and citizens and strangers. After the exercises in the church, which were participated in by a number of bishops, the body was followed to the cemetery by a large procession of carriages. Nearly all the clergy of the other denominations of the city were present and the entire services were exceedingly impressive.

MARYLAND.

CONVICTED.

ANNAPOLIS, May 9.—Joshua Nicholson, and Thomas R. Whalan alias Ralishan, who killed Mrs. Lumley, in Baltimore, were convicted of murder in the first degree. During the conclusion trial Hollahan leaped from the prisoner's box and struck Deputy Marshal Frey with a heavy piece of iron wrapped in a stocking. Nicholson also sprung from the box and rushed for Frey. An indiscriminate melee ensued. The scene was fearful and exciting, such as is seldom witnessed in a court of justice. The prisoners were finally secured.

NEW JERSEY.

MORRISTOWN, May 9.—Leisignani, the wife murderer, refuses to take food and is dying. He will starve to death before Thurs day next.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 9.—It is reported that the Spanish Minister to Great Britain has made a demand upon Earl Granville for the prosecution of the London Carlist Committee, which is soliciting money to aid the cause of Don Carlos.

A dispatch from Lisbon says that twenty-three Carlists took passage in a steamship which started from that port for Liverpool to-day.

CUBA.

QUARANTINE.

HAVANA, May 9.—All vessels arriving here from ports in communication with New Orleans are quarantined. The United States steamer Powhatan, from Key West, put back, declining to be quarantined.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The President announces with deep regret the death of Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief-Justice of the United States, who closed a life of long public service, in the city of New York, on the 7th inst., having filled the offices of Senator of the United States, Governor of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury, and crowning a life career in the exalted position of Chief Justice of the United States. The President directs that the public offices in Washington be closed on Saturday, the 10th instant, the day of his funeral, and that they be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days, and that the flags be displayed at half-mast on the public buildings and forts and on the National vessels on the day of the funeral, in honor of the memory of the illustrious dead. By order of the President.

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

Admiral Winslow, stricken with paralysis, is improving.

NEW YORK.

JUDGE CHASE.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Dr. Petty says that the first cause of Judge Chase's death was rupture of one of the cerebral arteries and a violent rush of blood burrowing, as it were, through the texture and substance of the brain and paralysis of the left side followed. During the last twelve hours of his life there was no evidence of vitality, except labored breathing.

Doctor Perry said that from all he could learn Chase was quietly sleeping when the blood vessel broke and flooded the brain. The patient had slight convulsions occasionally during the day, but they gradually grew more and more feeble.

Dr. Metcalf said the brain was terribly bruised by the bursting of a blood vessel. The immediate cause of death was compression of the brain. Dr. Clark, after describing Judge Chase's condition when he first saw him after the attack, said he suffered no pain, and died as easy death.

CHASE.

It is now said that the Judges of the Supreme Court at the general term who have denied Stokes' motion for a new trial will not commence him pending the decision of the Court of Appeals, to which the case again next be taken.

SPAIN.

THE WARS IN SPAIN.

MAYARA, May 9.—The insurgents attacked the town of Zuzaybaza, but being repulsed by the Spanish troops were unable to destroy the town.

The Spanish troops attacked the Carlist camp of insurgents at Monte Grande, and, aided by artillery, dislodged the insurgents. The Spanish commander reports the Spanish loss at four killed and sixteen wounded, and says the insurgents lost seventeen killed and many wounded, who were carried to the woods.

DEAD.

General Benegani is dead.

CAPTURE.

A boat from the English gunboat Fly received Bidwell, the alleged Bank of England forger, and carried him to the English steamer Cornice, which left the evening for England. Bidwell is in charge of an English detective. His wife is a passenger on the Cornice. It is reported that Bidwell will turn State's evidence on his arrival in England.

A dispatch from Santiago de Cubs to-day says that O'Kelly arrived there yesterday, and was placed in Moro Fort. His trial will be continued there.

AUSTRIA.

A WILD PANIC.

VIENNA, May 9.—There was a wild panic on the Bourse to-day, caused by the failure of a leading firm, which threw a large amount of stock on the market. So great was the excitement that business became impossible. The speculators have petitioned the government in order to suspend transactions for several days and adopt measures to mitigate the crisis during the height of the panic.

PUBLICLY INSULTED.

Rothschild and Schey were publicly insulted on the Bourse to-day.

MEXICO.

ARREST OF JESUITS.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 9.—The police have been ordered to prohibit Jesuits from living in societies.

In Ayaca several Jesuits preached disobedience to the laws and Constitution and their arrest was ordered, but being advised of the movement against them, fled.

ELECTION.

The Government candidates for President and Secretary of Congress will probably be elected.

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, May 9—Cotton steady; middling uplands 19 1-4; Orleans 19 3 4; sales 1,254 bales.

Cotton—Sales for to-day for export 588 bales; last evening 125.

Cotton sales for future delivery to-day 14,000 bales as follows: May, 18 1a18 5-8. June, 18 9-16a18 3-4. July, 18 5-8a18 7-8 August, 18 7-16a18. October, 17 1. November, 17 1-16.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Whisky ¼c higher at 93a93½. Wheat—prime spring scarce and held 1a2c higher; winter wheat held above the views of buyers'; amber western $3 05; white State $2 90. Corn inactive and firmer—yellow western 68a69. Rice steady. Pork lower at $18. Lard steadier. Turpentine firmer. Rosin quiet. Tallow firm at 8¼a9¼. Freights above shippers views.

Money 5a7. Sterling 8½. Gold 17¼a17¾. Governments dull and steady. State bonds quiet. Tennessees very firm; 6s 81½; new 81½.

LATER—8s 21½; 6as 15½; 64s 15½; 65s 17½; new 18½; 67s 19½; 68s 18 1-8; new 5s 14½; 10-40s 13½. Tennessee 6s 81¼; new 81 1-2. Louisiana 6s 43; new 40. Levee 6s 40; ditto 8s 50. Alabama 8s 80; 5s 55. Georgia 6s 78; 7s 90. North Carolinas 23; new 16. Special tax 15. South Carolinas 25; new 16. April and October 38.

LONDON, May 9.—Common Rosin 8s 6d to 9d. Turpentine opened at 39s 6d, and closed at 39s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, May 9.—Sales of cotton include 6,000 bales of American; the advance in cotton to arrive has been lost; May delivery from New Orleans, 8¼.

LOUISVILLE, May 9.—Provisions declining Pork $18a18 25. Bacon shoulders 8½; clear sides 10½, packed. Whisky firm at 88a89.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—Flour dull and unchanged with business small. Corn firm and active; No. 2 mixed 39a39½, cash; in elevator 40a41, June. Whisky scarce and higher at 89. Pork dull at $16. Bacon dull and drooping, only a limited jobbing demand. Lard nominal.

GALVESTON, May 9.—Cotton—net receipts 430 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,230; coastwise 136; sales 500; stock 41,693; weekly net receipts 2,553; exports to Great Britain 11,100; coastwise 1,332; sales 1,650.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—Cotton—weekly net receipts 401 bales; gross 1,762.

AUGUSTA, May 9.—Cotton—receipts 114 bales; sales 311; stock 10,752; weekly receipts 1,073; shipments 1,529; sales 1,160; mills 482.

MOBILE, May 9.—Cotton quiet; middlings 17¼; low middlings 16 1-4; net receipts 439 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,464; coastwise 391; sales 2,400; stock 29,918; weekly net receipts 3,634; exports to Great Britain 5,253; coastwise 1,391; sales 4,500.

MONTGOMERY, May 9.—Cotton steady; middlings 16; weekly receipts 118; shipments 593; stock, 178, 1,872, 1873, 5,102.

NASHVILLE, May 9.—Cotton quiet; low middlings 16¼; weekly receipts 1,533; shipments 977; stock, 1873, 5,224; 1873, 12,061.

BOSTON, May 9.—Cotton—Net receipts 100 bales; gross 60; sales 300; stock 12,000; weekly net receipts 223; gross 2,089; exports to Great Britain 1,181; sales 875.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.—Cotton—Good demand; middlings 16 1-8; net receipts 1,819 bales; gross 2,026; exports to Great Britain 8,733; sales last evening 1,800; to day 2,900; stock 151,127; weekly net receipts 16,050; gross 17,349; exports to Great Britain 8,215; coastwise 2,272; Continent 6,129; sales 17,500.

Flour dull; treble extra $7 25a8 25; family $9a10. Corn easier; mixed 58; white 56. Oats quiet at 42a43. Bran 76. Hay quiet; prime $23a26; choice $28. Pork dull and lower; mess $18. Dry salt meats firm at 8a9¼a9½. Bacon dull at 8¼a8¼a10¼a10½. Hams dull at 14½. Lard—refined tierce 9½; keg 10½. Sugar dull; common 6¼a7; fair 7¼a8¼. Molasses—reboiled 57½. Whisky dull at 86a93. Coffee quiet at 17½a19½.

Sterling exchange 27½. Sight 3-8 premium. Gold 17.

CHARLESTON, May 9.—Cotton—net receipts 69 bales; gross 763; sales 450; stock 25,541; weekly net receipts 3,185; gross 6,709; exports coastwise 1,502; sales 1,553.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—Cotton—net receipts 511 bales; gross 543; exports to Great Britain 1,901; coastwise 63; sales 630; stock 7,273; weekly net receipts 311; gross 1,527; exports to Great Britain 1,901; coastwise 565; sales 1,538; spinners 730; taken out stock 200.

MEMPHIS, May 9.—Cotton—receipts 1,261 bales; shipments 542; stock, 1873, 16,878; 1873, 25,735; weekly receipts 6,337; shipments 5,741; sales 6,000.

NORFOLK, May 9—Net receipts 617; exports coastwise 426; sales 115; stock 6,774; weekly net receipts 3,856; exports coastwise 3,227; sales 800.

WILMINGTON, May 9.—Net receipts 48; exports coastwise 62; sales 19; stock 4,206; weekly net receipts 466; exports coastwise 966; sales 158.

MACON, May 9.—Weekly receipts 127; shipments 545; stock 6,779.

CITY POINT, May 9.—Weekly receipts 147.

COLUMB

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA:

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1873.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
For Daily and Weekly Constitution for specimens of our "news." mar15-1y

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Carley, Buck & Co.!

Atlanta Branch Great Southern Oil and Paint Works, 24 Pryor street. Pure Leads, Lard, Linseed, and Burning Oils, Colors, Varnishes, Window-Glass, Lamps, etc., at Wholesale. Artists' materials, Crayons, Pencils, Canvass, Stretchers, Water and Oil Colors, &c., a speciality. apr15-eodly.

W. H. BROTHERTON'S closing out sale is the place to buy cheap goods. Best prints, 11½c.; striped cambrics 12c.; 4-4 bleached domestic, 10½c.; six-to-a-hose French woman corsets, 65c.; ¼ white marseilles quilts, $1 15, Sara'oga, Newport, Magnolia, and Empress slippers, $1 25, former price $2.00; one-button kid gloves, 10c.; two, 75c.; and all other goods at corresponding reduced rates. tf

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Extra cars will leave the Capitol every fifteen minutes, to-day, for the cemetery.

The Masons meet at 3 P M., to-day, to participate in the Memorial exercises.

Mayson will sell one hundred medical books at auction this morning.

The sale of the Lackie property has been p stponed until Thursday evening, 21d instant.

Mayson will sell this morning—pianos, furniture, carpets, stoves, crockery, glass ware, groceries, tobacco, etc.

See card of W. H. Hancock, agent of Underwriters' Agency, of New York.

See notice by the Collector of Internal Revenue.

ADVERTISE in Sunday's CONSTITUTION.

JACK is beginning to sell lots of ice cream.

THOMPSON'S ice cream is largely patronized.

SEND in your advertisements for Sunday's CONSTITUTION early to-day.

REV. J. E. EVANS, of Augusta, will preach in St. Paul's Church, Sunday morning and evening.

REV. VIRGIL NORCROSS will preach at the First Baptist Church Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock.

READ the card of Major W. H. Hancock special agent of the Underwriters Agency of New York.

MAYSON will sell one of the largest and most varied assortments of goods, this morning, ever offered for sale.

THE Atlanta Auction House will sell full lines of ready-made clothing, boots, shoes, etc., this morning at 9 o'clock, and at 6 to-night. Call and see them.

SUPERINTENDENT MALLON and the teachers of the Public Schools will have a place assigned them in the decoration of the soldiers' graves this afternoon. It will be known by the notices.

THAT part of the Soldiers' Cemetery, where will be seen an arch with the inscription, "In Memoriam," on one side, and "The Children's Offering," on the other, is set apart to be decorated by the children of the Public Schools. By order of

MRS. J. M. JOHNSON, President.
MRS. B. A. PRATT, Secretary.

In accordance with invitation from "The Ladies Memorial Association," Georgia Lodge No. 96, F. A. M., will assemble at Masonic Hall at 3½ o'clock precisely this (Saturday) evening, May 10, 1873, to join in the procession to decorate the soldiers' graves in the City Cemetery. Masons in good standing are cordially invited to unite with us.

A. J. WEST, Secretary.

THE following order was issued yesterday:

CHIEF MARSHAL'S OFFICE, }
May 9, 1873. }

Captain John L. Johnson: SIR—You will instruct the Lieutenants of Police to have all of their men, without exception, report at the Station House on tomorrow, the 10th, promptly at 3 o'clock, to join in the procession as requested by the Ladies' Memorial Association.

JOHN THOMAS,
Chief Marshal.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, ATLANTA, GEORGIA, May 10, 1873.—By request of the Ladies' Memorial Association, I have instructed the marshal not to allow vehicles of any character to enter the cemetery between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock P. M., except for funerals. This order is necessary during the hours set apart for the decoration of the graves of Confederate soldiers, to take place this afternoon at four o'clock.

C. C. HAMMOCK, Mayor.

ATTENTION, SOUTHERNERS.—Cull all your flowers this "memorial day," and if a stranger should say: "What has become of all the flowers, so abundant on yesterday?" let the reply be: "They are lying as sacred offerings of affection and devotion on the graves of those fathers, husbands, sons and brothers who died in the defense of us and our homes!"

Flowers have been called "God's smiles." Then, how justly and appropriately they are used as tributes to the memories of our fallen braves.

Southerners, do not forget your heroes!

NOTICE.—All the members of the Memorial Association are earnestly requested to be at the City Hall at 8 o'clock P. M. to-day, with their badges of white and black ribbon, and with as many flowers as they can possibly procure.

They will there find conveyances to ride in the procession to the Cemetery. We hope that each of the members as have carriages will use them; but those who have none will find seats in such as have been procured. By order of

MRS. J. M. JOHNSON, President.
MRS. B. A. PRATT, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE IN ATLANTA.—The City Assessors have got through their labors in assessing the value of real estate in Atlanta. The following is the result of their labor:

First Ward	$ 1,998,665
Second Ward	2,832,350
Third Ward	744,175
Fourth Ward	1,693,20)
Fifth Ward	3,309,100
Sixth Ward	1,954,699
Seventh Ward	1,026,155
Total	$13,009,640

Last year the valuation was as follows:

First Ward	$ 2,100,925
Second Ward	2,968,700
Third Ward	743,190
Fourth Ward	1,780,990
Fifth Ward	3,329,450
Sixth Ward	1,982,905
Seventh Ward	1,186,515
Total	$13,991,585

This shows a decrease in the valuation of 1873 of $981,945. The 1st ward decreased $171,970; the 2d ward $70,650; the 5th ward $24,850; the 6th ward $9,465; the 7th ward $159,360. The 3d ward has increased $283; the 4th ward $164,990.

The difference is caused by the exemption of property.

THE MAY FESTIVAL OF THE ROSE-BUD UNION.—DeGive's Opera House was well filled last night to witness the coronation ceremonies of this little Union. The entertainment was one of the most delightful we have ever witnessed, and certainly stands unrivalled in the beautiful costumes and pretty faces of the little performers. The children went through their different parts, recitations and singing with a correctness and self-possession that was surprising. Where all acted so well and where all looked and behaved so sweetly, it would be impossible for us to mention any names, without going through the entire list, and that our space unfortunately forbids.

From the Gentle Queen of May herself, who, in the midst of the flowers and roses that adorned her throne, beamed forth the fairest rose of them all, down to the tiniest little fairy and gypsy that acted in willing homage before her, there was preserved one unbroken scene of beauty and purity, of which the little performers may well be proud. The tableaux were exquisitely pretty, especially the last, and the red light thrown over it added much to its effect. The costumes of the little ladies were admirably adapted to their several parts, and were, in most instances wonderfully pretty.

Some of the young ladies of the church and school assisted the children in their singing, and contributed much to the entertainment of the guests. When the coronation was over, the Queen, attended by all of her loving and loveable little subjects and followed by a large number of admiring guests, marched from the Opera House to Bell's ballooing, where ice cream, cake, and other good things awaited their coming.

There an hour or so was spent in social enjoyment, and when all the refreshments had disappeared, which they did with marvellous rapidity, the little ladies betook themselves home to dream of what a happy time they had enjoyed themselves, and how much pleasure they had afforded to their company. We learn that quite a number of friends have asked the little Union to repeat their performance. We heartily join in the request, and predict for our little friends such an audience that DeGive will scarcely hold it. Let us have it soon by all means.

PERSONAL.—Dr. Jones has closed his office until further notice. He will continue to attend to the last of his patients early and late, until he feels rest.

On his way to [illegible] will practice at the Stanton House (Stanton, Tennessee, from the 10th to the 20th of [illegible]. He [illegible] his stay and by [illegible] the whole [illegible] these everywhere.

The services and poetry of the [illegible] and opposition [illegible] admirable.

THE MEMORIAL ADDRESS at Atlanta, the following published [illegible] was read on the occasion of [illegible] by the Rev. Dr. Wills, in his famous last address. He said:

"It has been exhibited that our people, the children of the native population of Atlanta, already attend the services of [illegible] churches, and that the thirty thousand citizens of this place, and many more who [illegible] readily attend the appointed places for public worship. If this estimate be even an approximation to the truth, the grave question arises, what is the true cause of this terrible neglect of religious privileges. Are the pulpits here not occupied by men who are capable of interesting and entertaining the people? No city in the South can boast of greater vigor and versatility of talent in her resident ministry. There is but one gaudy preacher in Atlanta, and he stands before you to-night. In the First Methodist Church we have the Rev. W. F. Harrison, D. D., whose face is "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought," and whose fame, as a scholar and divine, has spread from sea to sea. He wields the club of Hercules entwined with roses. In the same denomination here we may point to the Rev. C. A. Evans, who handles the sword of the spirit as skillfully and successfully as he waved the sword of steel over many a well-fought field.

In the First Baptist Church we have my dear and long-cherished friend, the Rev. R. W. Warren, the man of faith and prayer, of spotless purity of character and of living sympathy for all classes, and whose rare combination of qualities have rendered him one of the most popular and efficient pastors in the State.

In the Second Baptist Church is the Rev. A. T. Spalding, who never grows weary in well doing; who sends the messages of salvation, red hot, right home to the hearts of his hearers, and whose short ministry in Atlanta has been crowned with wonderful success.

In St. Philip's Church the young rector, R. W. B. Elliot, officiates, a man who is the model of a Christian gentleman, and who possesses many of the pulpit gifts and graces of his venerable father, who was *primus inter pares*.

In St. Luke's Church the rectorship is in the hands of our warm hearted brother, Mr. McCauley, whose Catholic spirit and evangelical ministry have made him the favorite of the whole family of believers.

In the Central Presbyterian Church, the Rev. J. T. Leftwich leads the sacramental hosts, a minister who always brings beaten oil into the sanctuary, and whose logical mind, scholarly sermons and fervid zeal for the truth have filled all the pews of his church with devout and admiring worshippers.

In this church, which is still draped in mourning the voice of a venerable father, who has gone to his reward, still echoes in earnest and pungent advocacy of the doctrines and duties of the gospel.

In the Christian Church Elder T. M. Harris holds the sceptre; a master of thought and language, and whose fine social qualities are sweet and inspiring in every circle as the bright spring sunshine.

In the Roman Catholic Church, Father Cullinan wears the honors of the priesthood, and his crowded congregations are a standing eulogy on his personal graces and priestly gifts.

In the Jewish Synagogue, Rabbi Bonheim blows the silver trump of jubilee, and by his able expositions of the Law, the Prophets, and the Psalms, he is leading on the hosts of Israel to the goodly land flowing with milk and honey. Those who are not attracted and impressed by this immense diversity of gifts are nothing about the good things of the house of God, and have no excuse for their sins.

[OFFICIAL.]

Proceedings of Council.

ATLANTA, May 9, 1873.

Council met. Present Hon. C. C. Hammock Mayor, and a full Board of Aldermen, except Aldermen Sparks, McLendon, and Dodd.

APPEAL CASE.

The appeal case of J. E. Griffin vs the Recorder, was taken up. Mr. Griffin was charged with keeping open doors on the Sabbath day and selling liquor, and fined $50 and costs. After hearing the evidence and the elaborate argument of Counsel, the decision of the Recorder was sustained.

PETITIONS.

Of Thomas Scratchen for a stone curbing on Mangum and Mitchell streets, in front of his residence. Referred to Street Committee.

Of the Ladies Memorial Association, asking that Mr. Hunt, a one-armed soldier, be appointed a day watchman at the cemetery. Referred to Cemetery Committee.

Of N. Lyon, proposing to sell 40¾ acres on the Chattahoochee river, and Peachtree and Nancy creeks as a site for water works, and take eight per cent. city of Atlanta bonds in payment. Tabled.

Of Dr. J. P. Crichton, asking for the grade of the street in front of his lots on Ellis and Collins streets. Referred to City Engineer, with instructions to give the grade.

Of J. C. Peck & Co., et al, asking that Loyd street, between the Georgia Railroad and Decatur street, be macadamized with cinders and gravel.

The motion to lay on the table was lost.

Referred to the Joint Committee on Macadamizing and Streets.

Of Josephine Marian, calling attention to the damage done her lot on the east side of Whitehall, between Peters and Garnett streets, by the overflow of water. Referred to Street Committee.

Of Mrs. Fleming, asking Council to have a body removed from his lot in the cemetery. Referred to Cemetery Committee.

(Of A. J. West et al., asking that a pond of stagnant water at the corner of Hayden and West Harris streets be drained or filled. Referred to Street Committee.

Of J. H. Kohfahl, asking that Council refund $10 of amount paid for license to retail beer, he having closed out after the first month. Referred to Tax Committee.

Of Charles Freeman, colored, for a free license to keep a restaurant. Referred to Relief Committee.

Of R. D. Mann, relative to fi. fa. issued against him as a broker and asking a remission of the tax. Referred to Tax and Finance Committees.

Of Ison, May & Co., calling attention to the insufficient condition of sewer on Mitchell street. Referred to Street Committee.

Of citizens on Decatur for g s on Decatur street to the cemetery. Referred to the Gas Committee.

Of Mrs. Edmunson, for a free license to keep an eating table. Referred to Relief Committee.

Of Mrs Francis L. Penn, for a free license to sell confectioneries. Referred to Relief Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

Cemetery.—Favorable on petition for "day watchman" at the cemetery, and recommend that one be elected for four months, with power of policeman to make arrests. Alderman Beatie offered as a substitute that a policeman be detailed for that duty for four months, which was adopted.

Street—Favorable on petition of J. R. Wallace, et al., for work on Pine street, from Ivy to Collins street; favorable on resolution to give J. R. Butler a fence-bed. Adopted.

Finance—Recommends the payment of bills amounting to $1,006 45. Adopted.

Wells, Pumps and Cisterns—On resolution of Alderman Young that contract be made with Mr. Castleberry for pavior-river brick in Broad street cistern at a cost of $160 over original contract; that they had made a contract for $300. Adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Langston—

Resolved, That the Street Committee have the sidewalks gravelled where the recent grade was made on Forsyth street—not exceeding $15. Adopted.

By Alderman Young—

Resolved, That the provisions of sections 329 and 330 of Jackson's Code be suspended from June 1st, to October 1st, 1873, so far as they concern hogs, that hogs may be on the streets as natural scavengers. Referred to Board of Health.

By Alderman Brotherton—

Resolved, That the Street Committee be required to send the sidewalk on the west side of Whitehall street from Fair to junction of Whitehall and Forsyth streets, a distance of about 430 feet, cost not exceeding $8.

Alderman McCaslin offered an amendment to send Decatur street from Willingham building to Hartville's corner, cost about $25. Referred to Street Committee.

By Alderman Young—

Whereas, There is reported to be a great monopoly in the Atlanta Gas Light Company with regard to extending gas on certain streets, and the price charged for gas where taken; and whereas the City Council does not wish to become a party to any discord with the present or competing companies,

Resolved, That the Mayor appoint a special committee of seven to ascertain and report at the next meeting of the Council the propriety of and price that can be had in case the city sells out her stock in the Atlanta Gas Light Company. Adopted. Committee: Young, Berkeley, Rohr, Mcmullin, Goldsmith, Boring and McMillan.

By Alderman Beatie.

Resolved, That the Ordinance Committee be instructed to prepare an ordinance requiring the owners of cows to keep them up at night. Referred to Ordinance Committee.

Resolved, That a small sewer be put down on Clarke street, between Crew and Washington streets, to cost about $45. Referred to Street Committee.

By Alderman Rice:

Resolved, That the Gas Committee have gas posts placed on Luckie street from Forsyth to Broad.

Resolved, That the Street Committee have the curbing in front of [illegible] on Whitehall street, from [illegible] to Alabama street, [illegible] and guttered to Forsyth street.

Resolved, That the Street Committee have the proper rock curbing placed on Decatur street so as to enable Mr. W. Y. Langford to go on with macadamizing. Adopted.

By Alderman Beatie—

Resolved, That a main sewer pipe be put in on Decatur street from Peachtree to [illegible] Calhoun street, and from Calhoun street in an easterly course through the main or natural water course to Foster street, or such other direction as the City Engineer may direct, probable cost $1,500.00. Referred to Street Committee and City Engineer.

By Alderman Goldsmith—

Resolved, That five sidewalks on the south side of Alabama street between Pryor and Loyd streets be raised, and the gutter lowered so as to drain the water. Referred to Street Committee.

By Alderman McMillan—

Resolved, That a check for $7 50 be passed in favor of R. C. Young, for cash actually advanced by him in discharge of his political duties as Collection of the Street Committee for the first quarter, 1871. Adopted.

BLUE-ROCK CURBING.

The bids for furnishing blue-rock curbing were opened and read. The bid of Mr. Hugh Lynch, at 24½ cents per running foot, was accepted.

FINALS.

Council adjourned at 10:45 o'clock P. M.

THE COURTS.

Proceedings in the Legal World yesterday.—Judge Hopkins Hammering away at the Appeal Docket.—What the Grand Jury Know about Gambling.—How Judge Cowart Dispenses the Criminal Law in the City Court.—Adulterers, Thieves, and Sinners Generally Catching it.—Important Decision by Justice Munday, etc., etc.

Supreme Court.

[DAILY PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.]

14	Rome	17	Middle
15	Cherokee	18	Ocmulgee
15	Augusta	19	Eastern
		20	Brunswick

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, *May* 9, 1873.

ROSE CIRCUIT.

No. 16. Argument concluded.

No. 20. H. B Hill et al vs Daniel S. Printup. Equity, from Floyd.

Wright & Featherston, for plaintiffs in error.

Printup & Fouche, Underwood & Rowell, contra.

Pending the argument of J. H. Underwood, Esq., the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

Fulton Superior Court.

This august body met at its usual hour yesterday morning, his Honor, Judge Hopkins, presiding.

The call of the appeal docket was resumed, and continued throughout the session.

Allen Nesbit vs. Thomas E. Powell and William Izzard—assumpsit. This case was settled by the parties, and judgment entered in favor of the plaintiff for the costs.

Robert D. Maner vs. Thomas E. Whitaker, defendant, and William Solomon, garnishee—garnishment on appeal.

This case was tried and the jury returned the following verdict: "We, the jury, find for the plaintiff against William Solomon, garnishee, $490, with interest from December 1st, 1868."

J. H. Porter vs. W. R. Phillips, complaint. This case was also tried. Just at the hour of adjournment the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, and giving him the amount of the note in dispute.

This case stands No. 15 on the Appeal Docket, October term, 1873. During yesterday's session Mr. S. C. Williams sent in a written application to be commissioned a notary public. The petition was granted, and upon taking the required oath, Mr. Williams received the desired appointment.

A fine of $10 was entered up against a petit juror for default.

The Grand Jury have made a wholesale raid upon the gambling fraternity. On Thursday they returned twenty-one true bills, and yesterday twelve more—making thirty-three in all. Of these thirty-one are for gambling and keeping gaming houses. The remaining two are for cheating and swindling.

For obvious reason we omit the parties names.

No formal announcement has been made as to the criminal docket. It is generally understood, however, that it will not be taken up on Monday, on account of the pressure of other business.

Shortly after five Court adjourned until Monday morning at half-past eight o'clock.

The City Court.

Met yesterday morning at nine o'clock under Judge Cowart.

The day was a busy one for the Court, and, as will be seen by the following statement, was a day of terrible reckoning to many an evil doer:

The State vs. Thomas Dobbs, assault and battery. The offense was committed on the 28th of January, and upon the person of Virginia Lawson. The defendant was tried by a jury, who rendered a verdict guilty. He was sentenced to a fine of $50 and costs, or chain gang for six months.

State vs. Julius Glass, simple larceny, committed the 31 day of February, by stealing five dollars from Mrs. Mary E. Robinson. Tried by the court and found guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs, or chain-gang for six months.

State vs. Lizzie Garner, white, adultery and fornication. The offence was alleged to have been committed on the 1st day of April, 1873, and on diverse other days and times, before and after that day, with one Tandy Walker, colored. The defendant was tried by a jury, who returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the court. She was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs, or go to the chain-gang for six months.

State vs. Maria Patterson. Simple larceny. This offence was committed on the 25th day of April, 1873, by stealing $4 95 in money and three pairs of ladies's stockings, of the value of $1 85 from Sarah A. Mosely. She was tried by the Court, found not guilty and discharged.

State vs Josephine Peevy, white—adultery and fornication. She was charged with having committed this crime on the 7th day of April, 1873, and on diverse other days and times before and after that date, with Shadrick Green, colored. She plead guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and costs, or go to the chain gang for four months.

Court then adjourned until nine o'clock this morning, when a short session will be held.

The Justices' Courts.

Justice R. W. Munday yesterday made a decision in a civil proceeding of some little importance. Some year or so ago Justice R. A. Johnson, then acting as an ex-officio justice of the peace, rendered some six judgments against A. T. Binney. Executions duly issued and were levied. Some few weeks ago Binney took out a rule nisi before Justice Munday requiring the several plaintiffs in execution to show cause why their executions should not be set aside, upon the ground that R. A. Johnson never was a properly commissioned justice of the peace.

This case was tried before Munday yesterday, and he rendered a decision setting aside the fi fas, and holding that Johnson was never a legal Justice of the Peace. The case, we learn, will be appealed to higher courts.

The decision is important from the fact that, if sustained, it will set aside all of Johnson's official acts, and open the door to much vexatious litigation.

Two darkies, Richard Plowden and Wesley Scantlin, were arrested yesterday upon a warrant from Justice Bell, charging them with larceny from the house. The prosecutor is Mr. W. T. Holderness, who charges them with stealing a pair of shoes and other articles from his store. The case will be tried this morning.

Station House Report.

There were two arrests by the police yesterday, both for disorderly conduct. One of the prisoners, a negro woman, knocked a colored child, about ten years of age, senseless, near the corner of Marietta and Broad streets yesterday morning. It was at first supposed that the child was fatally injured and some little excitement was raised. We learn, however, that it is not badly hurt. Darkies' heads are tough.

The Recorder, we trust, will read this belligerent female to a place where she can break as much as she wants to, only instead of heads it will be rocks.

Local and Business Notices.

MEMORIAL DAY—STREET CARS.—Extra cars will leave the Capitol for the Cemetery every fifteen minutes, from 9 to 7, this day.

RALPH PETERS, Superintendent.
may10—d1t

THAT'S what they all say! That Knox's Millinery and Variety Store is the best and cheapest place to buy Hats, Bonnets, Sash Ribbons, Real Hair Switches, Ruffling for the Neck, Thread Braids, Zephyr Worsteds, Old hats blocked and pressed.
may9—d1f

Queen Isle Potatoes, from $1 to $2 per bushel. W. F. STOKES.
may9—d3t

KID GLOVES.—Kid Gloves in all the leading shades. Linen Hats for the children. Also, Linen Belts and all the latest Novelties in Ladies' and Misses' Hats.
may9—dtf

BARLOW HOUSE, AMERICUS, GA.—The above new Brick Hotel is in the business center of the city. Is open at all hours. The Omnibus meets all trains, and attentive porters are at the depot to take charge of baggage free of charge. The proprietor flatters himself from his long experience in the business, that he can, and will, give satisfaction.

WILEY JONES,
Proprietor.

Rates of Board per day - - - - 2 00
Lodging or single meals - - - - 50
may8—d5t

DECIDED success and unprecedented
TRIUMPH OF OUR SPRING CLOTHING.

The immense and increasing demand for our beautiful garments, is a conclusive proof that

We have "hit"
The public taste
With our elegant Spring Styles.

We have received the past week a large stock of new and stylish clothing. Call and see them. M. & J. HIRSCH,
may6-tf 41 Whitehall Street.

NOTICE.—One of the best recommendations of Jackson's Magic Balsam is, that in the town of Barnesville, where the medicine is manufactured, 1,500 bottles have been sold and not a single bottle has failed to give satisfaction. Sold by all druggists.
apr20—dtf

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Jackson's Magic Balsam has cured Jerry Tate, of Barnesville, Georgia, of a thirty years' rheumatism in his hip. A 25 cents bottle did the deed.

Just think of it, 25 cents' worth of Jackson's Magic Balsam, two applications, curing a case of rheumatism in the hip joint of Jerry Tate, of Barnesville, Georgia, of thirty years' standing.

Sold by Redwine & Fox, George Howard, Henry Pope, and all druggists.
apr22—dtf

Spring Tailors Clothiers	EISEMAN & BRO.,	Spring Tailors Clothiers
Spring Tailors Clothiers	56	Spring Tailors Clothiers
Spring Tailors Clothiers	WHITEHALL STREET.	Spring Tailors Clothiers
Spring Tailors Clothiers		Spring Tailors Clothiers
Spring Tailors Clothiers		Spring Tailors Clothiers
Stock Book		Stock Book
Stock Book		Stock Book
Stock Book		Stock Book
Stock Book		Stock Book
Stock Book		Stock Book
Stock Book		Stock Book
Stock Book		Stock Book
Stock Book		Stock Book

mar26—dtf

"CHEERFUL VOICES" FOR SCHOOLS.

"GEMS OF STRAUSS" ALL BUY IT.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT the remark CLARKE'S able character of the Model Instruction Book. From the first it has taken the NEW lead, selling largely, and eliciting high commendations from those well qualified to METHOD judge. Musical Writers for the papers say: "Likely to become as popular as Richard- FOR son's."—"The very book!"—"Among notices, every article has justly placed it far above REED any similar book.' "Attracts and allures the pupil"—"Overflowing with pure ORGANS. melodies."

PRICE $2 50. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

"SPARKLING RUBIES" FOR SAB. SCLS

"MUSICAL TREASURE!" ALL TRY IT.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON, 711 Broadway, New York.
mar19— apr18—dwed3sat4w1w

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Constitutional Tendencies.—The way in which different individuals are affected by the same causes of disease depends upon constitution and temperament. Some persons, for instance, are prone to Dyspepsia, some to bilious attacks, and others to nervous affections. In all cases where a peculiar susceptibility to any variety of disease exists the toning, regulating and purifying operations of

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient

will be found the surest safeguard against an attack. The liability of a bilious or dyspeptic habit, or subject to dyspepsia, or whose nerves are easily excited, should frequently resort to this refreshing and corrective, especially in warm weather. It is no less pleasant as a preventive than as a remedy. Sold by all druggists.
apr23—d&w4eow1w.

LANIER HOUSE,
B. DUB, Proprietor,
Macon, Georgia.
Free Omnibus to and from the Passenger Depot.
may8—d1f

THE McAFEE HOUSE,
At Smithville, Georgia,
IS KEPT in the most elegant style. The culture [illegible] Street, Macon, Georgia, and the traveling public. [illegible] Street, Macon, Georgia, and the traveling public. [illegible] Street, Macon, Georgia, and the traveling public. Give him a call.
June—tf

Best Water in the City.

CITY HOTEL,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF PUBLIC SQUARE,
Gainesville, Georgia,
Just opened by the proprietor of the Public.
TERMS MODERATE.
apr13-d3m MRS. S. L. BUTT, Proprietress.

Citizens Bank of Georgia,
Authorized Capital $1,000,000
BANKING ROOM,
REPUBLIC BLOCK, Atlanta,

DOES a General Banking Business of DISCOUNT AND DEPOSITE. Buys and sells Exchange, and makes Collections on all parts of the country.
JOHN T. GRANT, President.
PERRIN BROWN, Cashier. jan6-dtf

BYINGTON'S HOTEL,
GRIFFIN, - - - GEORGIA.
GEO. BYINGTON, Proprietor.
Terms Moderate.

GRIFFIN is attracting a large share of attention as a Summer Resort, from its fine climate, ready accessibility, elegant school and church facilities, and unsurpassed society.

From this point the Indian Chalybeate, Warm and White Sulphur Springs are within a few hours' ride over the best roads in the country. Byington's Hotel will offer superior inducements to summer visitors this season. apr8-d1f

POSTPONED.

U. S. Marshal's Sale

UNDER and by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Honorable, the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiffs, Henrys, Smith & Townsend, in the following case, to-wit:

Hugh Douglas & Co., versus J. H. Arthur.

I have levied upon, as the property of J. H. Arthur, Lot No. 4, 1st section, 14th district of originally Cherokee, now Gordon county, Georgia, together with the store house thereon, fronting on Railroad street in the town of Calhoun in said county, and occupied by J. H. Arthur as a store house. Also, Lot No. 2, 11th section, 16th district in said Gordon county, with the brick dwelling house thereon and now occupied by said J. H. Arthur, and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court House, in the City of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in May

next, between the lawful hours of sale.
Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, March 3, 1873.
WILLIAM H. SMITH,
apr6-d1aw5w United States Marshal.

DAN McDUFFIE & BRO., PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PLASTERERS. Orders promptly attended to. Office at Simmons & Hunt's store, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. apr18—dtf

MRS. E. M. STOVALL,

PROPRIETRESS of The Barlow House) Cartersville, Ga. Having recently taken charge of this House, she has thoroughly renovated and refurnished it, in all its departments, and is now prepared to afford to the traveling public accommodations equal to the times, at moderate prices. She has also secured additional suits of rooms, is prepared to accommodate a few families with board. Summer visitors will find Cartersville one of the healthiest localities in the South.
apr24-dtf P. S. SHELMAN.

MOOR'S
BUSINESS UNIVERSITY PEN
NO. 1.

The best pen made for schools and business. One gross, in boxes, mailed free to any address on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents. Quarter-gross boxes, Forty Cents. Business Advocate, containing terms, etc., mailed on application. Address, B. F. MOORE, President, Atlanta, Ga.

To the Merchants of Atlanta

THE ATLANTIC AND GULF
FREIGHT LINE,
VIA SAVANNAH,

BEG leave to announce to their friends and patrons that their rates and classifications shall always be as low as by competing Lines, and any "Special Circulars" or "Lotters" issued by other routes, giving lower rates than at present advised, will be promptly met by corresponding reductions on the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

Merchants visiting New York or Boston will consult their interest by calling on C. D. OWENS, the General Agent of the Line, 299 Broadway, before making Freight engagements elsewhere.
jan21—dcod3t

A SAFE BOND!

I OFFER for sale a limited amount of the FIRST MORTGAGE CONSOLIDATED BONDS of the Central Railroad and Southwestern Railroad of Georgia, bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest, with Coupons attached, payable in New York on July and January. These are the best Bonds on the market, and are offered until the first of May at 93½ per cent., and include interest accrued since first of January. Parties who would invest in something which can't burn up or wash away, and based on a property worth 15,000,000 of dollars, will act wisely to secure these bonds. Apply to JOHN H. JAMES,
apr18-d1mo Banker.

STATE OF GEORGIA, Fulton County

To the Honorable Superior Court of said County:

THE petition of John C. Peck, Willis G. Ashley, John H. Ilsworth, Levi H. Hall, and William Jennings showeth that they have associated themselves for the purpose of purchasing lumber of any and all kinds, and manufacturing the same into any and all such articles as they may desire; of dealing in lumber either manufactured or unmanufactured; of constructing houses, or any other building or thing; of buying or leasing real estate, and improving, encumbering, or disposing of the same at their pleasure; of buying, selling and trading in property of any and all kinds, exchanging and converting the same in any way you please; and of employing their capital and assets as to enable them to deal with the same, or the proceeds arising therefrom, as fully and freely as an individual might, and any extent not prohibited by law, which the rules that they may adopt for the transaction of their business shall permit or allow:

That for the purpose of effecting the objects aforesaid, they desire that they, their associates and successors shall be incorporated by the name of "Peck's Planing Mill Company," for the term of twenty years, with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of that time, and under such corporate name, to have and use a corporate seal, and the same to alter at pleasure, elect such officers, make such by-laws, rules and regulations (not in conflict with the Constitution and laws of this State, or of the United States) and do all other acts, and exercise all such powers as may be necessary and expedient for carrying out the objects of the Association: *Provided*, however, That said corporation may be dissolved by a vote of the stockholders, in a meeting called for the purpose in which two-thirds of the stock is represented and voted for dissolution.

Your petitioners further show that the amount of capital to be employed by them is two hundred thousand dollars, eighty thousand dollars of which is already actually paid in; and that their principal place of doing business is the city of Atlanta, in said county of Fulton.

Wherefore, they pray the Court to pass an order granting the incorporation as sought for. This May 5th, 1873. LESTER & THOMSON,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

CLERK'S OFFICE OF SUPERIOR COURT, }
Fulton County, Ga., May 5, 1873. }

I hereby certify that the foregoing petition for incorporation is a true extract from the minutes of said Court.
may6-d1saw4w W. R. VENABLE, Clerk.

POSTPONED.

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE issued out of the Honorable, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, Chas. N. Featherstone, Assignee, in the following case, to-wit:

Chas. N. Featherstone, Assignee, versus P. M. Sheibley and Davis Gammage.

I have levied upon, as the property of the said defendants, one certain tract of land known as the Berrien Farm, situated, lying and being in the 23d district, and 3d section, of originally Cherokee, now Floyd county, Georgia, being part of lots of land numbers 307 and 294, as described in a deed made to J. A. Stewart by J. R. Underwood, Trustee and Guardian for said Berrien orphans, containing two hundred and twenty-six acres, more or less.

Also, lot number 56 fronting on Stewart street and running back to Lincoln street, corner of lot owned and occupied on June 24, 1867, by James B. Fleeny, known as the Horshaw property, in Cowan division of city of Home, Georgia.

Also, city lots corner Malden Lane and Franklin street, Cowan division of city of Rome, bounded by said last named streets.

Also, lot number 10, twenty-two feet front, corner of Broad street and Malden Lane, Cowan division of the city of Rome, and extending back seventy-five feet, and fronting on Malden Lane, and now standing a one and one-half story building, with the lot fronting on Malden Lane street, and running back sixty-six feet, and with a front of fifty-seven feet, and will sell the same at public auction at the Court House, in the City of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in May

next, between the lawful hours of sale.
Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, February 1, 1873.
WILLIAM H. SMYTH,
apr4-w5w United States Marshal.

G. & S. SALOSHIN
Brokers and Bankers.
LOANS NEGOTIATED AT LIBERAL TERMS
No. 21 Pinckney Street, 2 doors south of Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga. apr11-3m*

SENOIA HOTEL,
SENOIA, GEORGIA,
W. R. STILLWELL, Proprietor
apr23—dtf

ATTENTION,
Y. M. Library Association.

THE annual meeting of the "Young Men's Library Association" will be held at the Library rooms on

Tuesday, 13th of May, (Prox.)

at 8 o'clock P. M., at which time reports of officers for the past year will be in order. Also, nominations for President and Directors for the ensuing year.

Messrs. J. W. Chester, George H. Force, P. H. Gartrell, M. L. Collier and H. F. T. Finch have been appointed inspectors for the election. By order of

JNO. R. HAMMOND,
Secretary Y. M. L. A.
apr6-4sun.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—Northern District of Georgia.—In the matter of LANDSBERG & CO.—In Bankruptcy.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of LANDSBERG & CO., of Atlanta, in said District, who have been adjudged Bankrupts on their Creditors' Petition by the District Court of said District. NOAH R. FOWLER,
Assignee, Atlanta, Ga.

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

TO THE HONORABLE JOHN L. HOPKINS JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SAID COUNTY.

THE petition of W. S. Walker, J. S. Boyd, Walter A. Baker, T. W. Hopper, John Patterson, H. Stockton, Charles Dupree, W. D. Ball, A. M. Wilson and H. L. Davis, citizens of the city of Atlanta, said county, respectfully represent that they desire to form a FIRE COMPANY in accordance with the laws of said State. The object and purpose of said company, and the name and terms thereof, are as follows:

First. The corporate name by which said company shall be known, is the

"EUREKA" FIRE COMPANY, No. —

Second. The object for which said company is formed is the protection of Life and Property in the City of Atlanta, Georgia.

Third. This company will have no capital stock, other than may be necessary to purchase outfit, equipment and engine house, and to meet current expenses, incident to such a corporation, for which it will depend upon donation and assessments per capita upon its members.

Fourth. The term of existence of said company shall be twenty years, unless sooner dissolved by a vote of two thirds of the active members thereof.

Wherefore, your petitioners pray the order of your Honorable Court incorporating said Company, agreeable to the statute in such cases,

[illegible] Sensation.

The Old Sweetheart of Ex-President Jefferson Davis.

To the Editor of the Detroit Union.]

Many writers have devoted themselves to telling us about the wives of great men. We know something of most of them. Their peculiarities and domestic virtues are recorded and safely preserved. But who will tell us of their sweethearts who never became their wives? Of the girls whose beauty filled their boyish hearts with admiration and unselfish love; a love far purer, better and holier than that which accompanied them to the altar in latter years. Few men marry their first love. Indeed, few marry for love at all. The man who flirts till thirty cannot love. At least, he cannot love like a boy loves.

There is living in Detroit a venerable and respectable lady, who, to those who know her, is the heroine of a strange story. She may be seen almost any day on the streets hurrying from her tour of shopping to her pleasant little home, where over needle and thread her fancies have full play and memory is supreme.

She is a woman of rare intellect and great cultivation, a charming conversationalist, and an exemplary Christian. She has been twice married and twice a widow, and now as time is drawing his silver tracings through her hair, she moves alone! The loved ones of the past are gone. Her interests and affections draw her toward the world of spirits.

She was in her young days the betrothed of Jefferson Davis. Why they never married is not known. She treasures too dearly the casket of the past to open it to other eyes. It may be to her near and dear ones she tells the story. I am not among them and do not know it.

It is certain, however, whatever may have prevented the consummation of their early plans, she and the rebel president have never lost their regard for each other. They still exchange letters, and watch over each other's welfare. Two such lives running in such different channels, and yet having the sympathy of heart and interest, must have much to attract each other. His has been a life of splendid achievments and ignoble failures—full of excitement and thrilling episodes. Her's, having its vicissitudes, borne like a woman, has been quiet and unobstrusive, but perhaps as wonderful as his. When I pass her on the street, or seeing her in church, I feel like running to her and asking for her story. I know it would be interesting. The sweetheart of Jefferson Davis! Who would not like to go back of his plottings for power, and his struggle in behalf of treason, and learn something more of his boyhood, and how he acted when in love.

TRAIN.

Closing Matinee of the Sanity Investigation.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, May 2.

This was a field day in the Train inquisition. After a number of witnesses, including Oliver Chadwick and one medical expert, Horace H. Day, had testified to Train's sanity, and the jury had forcibly protested against the introduction of any more similar testimony, on the ground that it was cumulative, George P. Bemis, Train's private secretary, was called to the stand. He rapidly sketched his cousin's extraordinary career, and fully bore him out in all his assertions. He testified that Train is a millionaire, and that his money is so invested that it cannot fail ultimately to bring him enormous wealth. He said that Train's incarceration in Dublin for debt was owing to the bad faith of James McHenry, to whom the money in question had been entrusted to pay off the obligation six months previous. After he had finished, Train himself entered the witness-box. The scene that followed was one of the most extraordinary ever witnessed in a court of justice. The witness, in an impassioned manner, and with graceful gestures and rapid utterance, went over his entire life from boyhood; described his education and ambitions, and sketched his various gigantic enterprises in their regular order, giving names, dates and figures with astonishing minuteness. He said he purchased in Philadelphia the charter for a general fiscal agency for $25,000; paid $5,000 more to have the name changed to Credit Mobilier, and then sold his purchase to the Union Pacific Railroad for fifty thousand dollars. His narrative was interspersed here and there with characteristic comments, which elicited uproarious laughter even from the court. Once the spectators burst into loud and enthusiastic applause, which continued for several minutes. Judge Ealy, after rapping for order in vain, became angry, and gave notice that should a similar demonstration occur he would have the guilty persons arested and committed to prison. Subsequently another outbreak was on the point of commencing, but was promptly suppressed. At one time Train grew very excited when referring to his position, but immediately apologized. There was no cross-examination. The Assistant District Attorney was afraid to tackle him. Train made an exceedingly favorable impression. The inquisition adjourned until Tuesday, with the understanding that it will be then concluded. This proposition met with considerable opposition from Train's counsel, but the jury were firm. They will, probably, give a verdict of "sanity" without leaving their seats.

Flirting as a Fine Art.

Dr Samuel Osgood, in Harper's Magazine for May]

The science of society amounts to little true art unless a certain genius goes with the knowledge; and who will deny that there is a certain natural gift for social influence, as there is for all beautiful arts? Some persons have a rare social witchery who have no other forms of genius, and women, of very moderate abilities [in other respects, have an art of pleasing that amounts to fascination. One woman in famous attire will gather a great crowd of notables in a grand house and give them a great supper, and all shall be flat and dull; while some winsome little body, without any flashy costume or parade, or even without rare beauty, will entertain her circle of guests in a charming way of her own, and make them all at home with her and each other. She plays upon their various tempers and traits and associations as a master hand plays upon the harp or piano. I have sometimes thought that womanly charm, and perhaps even what in the best sense is called flirting, could be made one of the fine arts, and consecrated to charity, and even to religion. That bright girl takes that half dozen striplings in hand, and touches each in turn with playful grace, until they are willing captives to her spell, and ready to buy her pin-cushions or watch-chains at the fair, or go to church and worship out of her prayer book. There is a line, indeed, beyond where this flirting ceases to be a fine art, and becomes quite business-like and utilitarian, is practical operation in making a market and bagging a husband—a useful but not always ideal result. Yet, as the world goes, a great deal of true missionary work is done by charming women in managing men in an artistic and a legitimate way, and the Virgin Mary has not all the work of such intercessions in her hands or in her eyes, although Henry Heine naughtily called her the counter girl of the Catholic Church, who won over the Goths and the Vandals.]

Varieties.

How to make one's self obnoxious: To walk down a crowded thoroughfare carrying a ladder on your shoulder and to turn round every minute to see if any one is looking at you.

Mark Twain, a few months after his first baby was born, was holding it on his knee. His wife said: "Now, confess, Samuel, that you love the child." "I can't do that," replied the humorist, "but am willing to admit that I respect the little thing for its father's sake."

At Troy, a few days since, a brick fell from the third story of a building and hit a German on the head. The brick was broken into half a dozen pieces. He looked at it with an amused smile on his face and said: "Ach himmel! You dinks you bane pooty hart. Das was goot, by jinks, but you findt dot I vas a harter carakter den you vas. You don't play dem tam tricks some more dimes."

☞ The Montgomery Advertiser has been making an estimate of the cotton crop, and says the incoming crop is, or will have been by September 1st, the most valuable crop ever raised in the United States. The average price has been better sustained and higher than ever before. The money paid for it in its raw state will not fall far short of $300,000,000. Of this sum, about $35,000,000 have gone to the speculators and first purchasers, leaving $265,000,000 to the producers. Alabama's share of this magnificent sum is nearly $35,000,000, estimating her crop at 400,000 bales. Events have shown that the disasters to the crop in Alabama, last season, were more numerous and extensive than in any other cotton producing State.

Reading Notices.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is convenient, reliable, and the best quality. may6-deod1wawlt

VALUABLE AND RELIABLE.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are invaluable to those exposed to sudden changes, affording prompt relief in Coughs, Colds, etc. may6-tues-thurs-sat

DR. TOTT'S EXPECTORANT permeates the lungs and causes them to throw off all acrid matter. It imparts sound and refreshing sleep. may6 d&wlw

IVORY is coral set,
When 'twixt parties' lips you see,
SOZODONT, 'tis safe to bet,
Beautifies the ivory.
may6-d&wlw

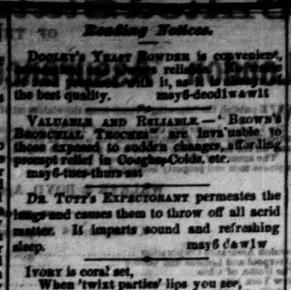
TALLAHASSEE, FLA., August 25, 1868.
MESSRS. ZEILIN & CO.—Our junior editor has tried your LIVER REGULATOR and is taking it now, and finds it invaluable to him as a corrector of the stomach and regulator of the bowels. Articles of diet that he dared not indulge in before taking your Liver Medicine, he can now eat with impunity.
Yours truly, DYKES & SPARHAWK,
Editors "Floridian."
may6-eod1wawlt

THE purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea shore, from fresh selected livers, by Caswell, Hazard & Co.' New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market. apr30 d&wlw

THE Purest and Sweetest Cod Liver Oil is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea shore, from fresh, selected livers, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market, apr6-d&w4w

PERSONAL.—Dr. Helmbold to the front again.—We are glad to see that during the Doctor's temporary residence in Europe, the supply of his genuine Extract Buchu—the only known specific for urinary disorders and obscure complaints in either sex—has been supplied from his formula and apparatus by his representative here. The genuine article bears the Doctor's signature, and is probably the best known and most valuable remedy of the kind in the world. John F. Henry, New York, sole agent.
may9—deod1w

BACHELORS' HAIR DYE.—This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 BOND STREET, New York
oct3—d1y



THIS CONCENTRATED VEGETABLE SPECIFIC is a true Purifier of the Blood. It thoroughly neutralizes and eliminates from the system the specific virus which causes such a long list of human suffering.

In every form of scrofulous, mercurial and constitutional blood complains it stands without compeer, rapidly curing ulcers, pustules, carbunkles, scald head, salt rheum, and the 88 different varieties of skin affections. It is a positive curative for scrofula, and the deadly enemy of mercury, lead and arsenic, quickly elimination them from the system. The Fluid Extract of Queens delight, prepared by Dr. J. S. Pemberton, has made the most wonderful and astonishing cures. Its purifying, vivifying and tonic properties exercise the quickest and most powerful effects in restoring health. It is harmless to the most delicate, and can never be used amiss. It is the true beautifier of the complexion. If you want pure rich blood, clear skin and beautiful complexion, use the Compound Extract of Stillingia or Queens Delight. Read our treatise on diseases of the blood. The genuine has the signature of the proprietor upon each label.

J. S. PEMBERTON & Co.,
mar16eod-1yr Atlanta, Ga.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.—These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ, Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, etc., etc., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

J. H SCHENCK & SON,
N. E. corner Sixth and Arch streets,
Philadelphia.
dec25-deodly

WHY WILL YE DIE?—Death, or what is worse, is the inevitable result of continued suspension of the menstrual flow. It is a condition which should not be trifled with. Immediate relief is the only safeguard against constitutional ruin. In all cases of suppression, suspension or other irregularity of the "courses," Dr. J. Bradfield's Female Regulator is the only sure remedy. It acts by giving tone to the nervous centres, improving the blood and determining directly to the organs of menstruation. It is a legitimate prescription, and the most intelligent Doctors use it. Prepared by J. H. Bradfield, druggist, Atlanta, Ga; $1 50 per bottle, and sold by respectable druggists every where.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.

MR. L. H. BRADFIELD—Sir: Please forward us, immediately, another supply of BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR. We find it to be all that is claimed for it, and we have witnessed the most decided and happy effects produced by it. Very respectfully,
HUNTER & ALEXANDER.

I could add a thousand other certificates; but I consider the above amply sufficient proof of its virtue. All I ask is a trial.
J. BRADFIELD, Atlanta, Ga.
For sale by all the druggists in Atlanta.
mar30-eod1yr

A CARD.—All persons suffering from indigestion, all bilious or liver complaints, are cordially invited to inclose a directed envelope to the Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Philadelphia, Pa., who will return therein the excellent Botanic Remedy, recently discovered by Prof. Walker, Government Botanist of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, and communicated to the Institute by that eminent botanist.
No fee or gratuity will be accepted under any circumstances for this recipe. apr6-d1mo

Atlanta & New Orleans Short Line

By the Way of West Point, Georgia, and Montgomery, Alabama.

ON AND AFTER March 1, 1873, double daily passenger trains will run on this line as follows:

STATIONS.	NIGHT TRAIN. Leave	Arrives
Atlanta	8:00 A. M.	
Montgomery	10:15 A. M.	10:15 A. M.
Mobile	10:00 P. M.	9:45 P. M.
New Orleans		4:00 A. M.

STATIONS.	SECOND TRAIN. Leave	Arrive
Atlanta	7:00 A. M.	
Montgomery	6:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Mobile	5:45 A. M.	5:45 A. M.
New Orleans		2:30 P. M.

Passengers going South and Southwest, will find this line One Hundred and Sixty-Two (162) miles shorter and 20 hours quicker to New Orleans and all points in Texas, than any other. Forty-six miles shorter to Vicksburg and all points in Central and Southern Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas.

The only line running Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through from Atlanta to New Orleans, without change.

Tickets for sale at the Company's Office, Kimball House, and at the depot, by the city of West Point and Montgomery.

L. P. BRANT,
Superintendent Atlanta and Western Railroad.
G. I. FORREACER,
Superintendent Western Railroad of Alabama.
G. JORDAN,
Superintendent Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad.
W. J. HOUSTON,
General Supt. Mobile and Montgomery Railroad.
J. W. GREEN,
General Passenger Agent, Georgia Railroad Depot, up-stairs. mar1-tf.

GOULD, BARTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS!

DEALERS IN

Flour, Grain and General Produce!!

WE call the attention of the Trade to our Stock of FLOUR. A full line of all grades constantly on hand at reasonable figures.

CORN.

We are now fully prepared to supply dealers with CORN in any quantities at lowest market rates.
Atlanta Ga., May 4, 1873—d3m

Atlantic Coast Line Passenger Route.

REORGANIZED FOR THE SUMMER OF 1873.

DOUBLE DAILY ALL RAIL CONNECTION
—VIA—
AUGUSTA, WILMINGTON, RICHMOND,
AND AN ADDITIONAL DAILY CONNECTION VIA
Augusta, Wilmington and Portsmouth,
—AND THE—
Magnificent Bay Line Steamers.

CLOSE CONNECTION IS MADE AT PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA
—WITH ONE OF THE—
MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS

Of the Line, which are furnished in the most exquisite taste, lighted with gas, provided with bath rooms, and have all the improvements calculated to insure comfort to the traveler; and to tuvalids and pleasure-seekers the route is unsurpassed, as a large portion of it enable them to rest as if quietly at home.

The equipment of the Roads of this Line is First-Class;

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars Are Upon All Night Trains.

Double daily schedules are operated upon the entire route, from New Orleans and all other terminal points in Alabama and Georgia.

By taking morning train out of Savannah, Macon and Atlanta, passengers connect with the 5:45 P. M. train out of Augusta, and can choose between all the rail connections via Richmond, or the route up Chesapeake Bay, having, in the latter case,

But One Night of Railway Travel

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN AUGUSTA AND WILMINGTON.

Elegant Palace Day and Sleeping Cars run through without change from Weldon to Baltimore. Passengers leaving Augusta on morning train get sleeping car at Dinner House which runs through to Weldon without change.

Through Tickets to all prominent points on sale by both routes at all terminal points South. Also, full line of Virginia Springs and Excursion Tickets to Attractive Summer Resorts.

Through Tickets to Cincinnati and all principle points West via Richmond and Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Buy Your Tickets via Wilmington, and be Sure They Read that Way.

And be assured you will make closest connections—this being the most certain and reliable route.
For Time Schedules, Price Lists, and all information, apply to the following named agents of the line
C. L. THOWBRIDGE, Southern Passenger Agent, H. M. COTTINGHAM, General Western Agent, Atlanta.
F. W. CLARK, Asst Gen'l Passenger Agent, Wilmington, N. C. A. POPE, General Western Agent, Atlanta.
may3-d6m

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Georgia Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	8.30 o'clock, A. M
Leaves Atlanta	8.30 " P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	5.40 " P. M
Arrives at Augusta	5.30 " P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	8.15 " P. M
Leaves Atlanta	8.15 " P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	6.33 " A. M
Arrives at Augusta	7.00 " A. M

Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	5 45 P. M
Leaves Stone Mountain	6 45 A. M
Arrives Atlanta	8 00 A. M
Arrives Stone Mountain	7 P. M

Macon and Western Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	1:45 A M
Leaves Macon	7:25 A M
Arrives at Atlanta	1:25 P M
Arrives at Macon	7:45 P M

NIGHT PASSENGER AND FREIGHT—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	3:30 P M
Leaves Macon	10:00 P M
Arrives at Atlanta	6:00 A M
Arrives at Macon	2:30 P M

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	9:10 P. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	3:44 A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	8:30 A. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	4 28 P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	5:35 P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	1:40 A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	5:45 A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	1:45 P. M

DALTON ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leaves Atlanta	4:30 P. M
Arrives at Dalton	9:35 A. M
Leaves Dalton	12:00 M N
Arrives in Atlanta	9:50 A M

Schedule of Rome Railroad.

MORNING TRAIN.

Leave Rome	8:30 A. M.
Arrive at Kingston	9:45 A. M.
Leave Kingston	11:30 A. M.
Arrive at Rome	1:15 A. M.

DAY TRAIN.

Leave Rome	3:15 P. M.
Arrive at Kingston	9:33 P. M.
Leave Kingston	12:00 A. M.
Arrive at Rome	1:30 A. M.

St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Line.

TIME CARD, SEPTEMBER 1, 1873.

Leave Atlanta	8:30 A M	8:10 P M
Arrive Chattanooga	4:25 P M	3:44 A M
Arrive Nashville	12:45 A M	1:05 P M
Arrive McKenzie	3:30 A M	8:20 P M
Arrive Memphis	8:10 P M	3:35 A M
Arrive Little Rock		6:30 P M
Arrive Union City	10:30 A M	10:30 P M
Arrive Columbus	12:00 noon	12:00 m d t
Arrive St. Louis (via Cairo Short Line)	9:05 P M	11:30 A M
Arrive St. Louis (via Iron Mountain Railroad)	11:00 P M	12:50 P M

ALBERT R. WERNE, Southeast Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad.

Leaves Griffin	1 00 P M
Arrives at Newnan	3 45 P M
Leaves Newnan	7 00 A M
Arrives at Griffin	9 47 A M

Connects at Griffin with Macon and Western Railroad.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	1 15 A M
Arrives at West-Point	5 40 A M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Inward)

Leaves West Point	1 00 A M
Arrives at Atlanta	6 00 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	7 00 A. M
Arrives at West-Point	11 47 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Inward.)

Leaves West-Point	3 25 P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	7 50 P M

Air-Line Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leave Atlanta	6 45 A M
Arrive at End of Track	12 16 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves End of Track	1 00 P M
Arrive at Atlanta	6 31 P M

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS,

WOOD MOULDINGS, STAIR RAILS, NEWELS, AND ALL KINDS OF FANCY GLASS.
LARGE STOCK. LOWEST RATES.
ORDER WORK SOLICITED.
SEND FOR ESTIMATE AND PRICE LISTS.
KEOGH & THORNE,
254 AND 256 CANAL STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.
nov26-d1yr

Obstacles to Marriage.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No 2 South Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa.—an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. may23-d&w1m

AGENTS WANTED.

The Master Spirits of the World,
AND
THE TREASURE HOUSE OF AMERICA.
THE GREAT BOOK OF THE YEAR.

AGENTS report sales of 50 to 100 copies in a few hours or days. Prospectus Free. Address J. C. GOODSPEED, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati or St. Louis. may6-2m1w apr26-2dwly

NEW HOTEL.

PALMETTO, GEORGIA.

W. Jackson House

Is now open to the Traveling Public.
jan26-d1f W. JACKSON, Proprietor.

CUMMINGS' KING CURE!

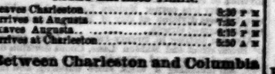
This wonderful Lotion cures
Fresh Cuts, Bruises and
Burns, Ringworms, Chilblains,
and Stys. It is also good
for Old Sores, Ulcers
Sore Eyes, Risings,
Reduction of Tumors,
Putrid Sore Throat,
Sore Mouth, Fever Blisters,
Sores caused by Vegetable Poison, and
Bites of Poisonous Insects.

—:o:—

DIRECTIONS FOR USING.

For bad Cuts or Bruises, adjust the cut or lacerated parts, and bind up with a linen or soft cotton bandage, and keep the affected parts moist with the lotion. Made and sold by
R. CUMMINGS,
apr23-d&wtf Palmetto, Ga.

The Great Southern
PASSENGER AND MAIL
ROUTE!



VIA
ATLANTA and AUGUSTA!

TO Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

RUNNING A DOUBLE
Daily Through Passenger Train.

CONNECTIONS by THIS LINE are most certain and sure at all seasons.

The Eating Houses

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.

CONDUCTORS on this line are affable and courteous to passengers.

The Quickest Time and Sure Connection made by this Route.

Passengers can purchase Through Tickets and have their Baggage Checked through from
New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus, and Atlanta
TO
Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York
BY
Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS
ON
ALL NIGHT TRAINS LEAVING ATLANTA BY THIS ROUTE.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find a

Splendid Line of Steamships,

From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

The Charleston Steamships

Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

Unrivaled on the Coast.

Through Tickets on Sale at
MONTGOMERY, WEST POINT AND ATLANTA
TO
NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS
S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent,
J. A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.
jan3—d1f

South Carolina Railroad

CHARLESTON, December 24, 1872.

ON and after Sunday, 15th instant., the following Schedule will be run on the South Carolina Railroad:

Between Charleston and Augusta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Charleston	7:30 A M
Arrives at Augusta	5:30 P M
Leaves Augusta	7:30 A M
Arrives at Charleston	5:45 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leaves Charleston	8:30 P M
Arrives at Augusta	7:05 A M
Leaves Augusta	6:35 P M
Arrives at Charleston	5:30 A M

Between Charleston and Columbia

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Augusta	9:00 A M
Arrives at Columbia	5:00 P M
Leave Columbia	9:00 A M
Arrives at Augusta	5:00 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Augusta	6:35 P M
Arrives at Columbia	6:30 A M
Leave Columbia	7:30 P M
Arrives at Augusta	7:05 A M

Day and night trains connect at Augusta with the Georgia Railroad and Central Railroad.

Night train connects with Macon and Augusta Railroad.

Night train out of Augusta makes close connection at Columbia with Greenville and Columbia Railroad. Passengers for Asheville on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad will avoid a tedious delay at night in Columbia, by taking this route.

Through passenger cars on night trains between Augusta and Charleston.

S. B. PICKENS, General Ticket Agent.
jan26-tf

CANNON HOUSE,

Recently St. James Hotel,
Marietta Street.....Gate City Block,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
BOARD PER DAY, $2. Three or four good rooms for families. may6—3m

Atlanta Auction House!

WITT & JOYNER.

H. H. WITT & R. W. JOYNER will give their united services to the sale of any goods that may be entrusted to them. They will have a COMPETENT AUCTIONEER, and make

PROMPT AND FAITHFUL RETURNS

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Free of Charge!

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State National Bank,
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W M & R W Lowry, Bankers and Merchants,
A C & D F Wyly, Wholesale Grocers,
J R Wier & Co., Wholesale Grocers,
Cox & Hill, Liquor Dealers.
Silvey, Dougherty & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants.
Moore, Marsh & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Merch'ts,
N C & J F Kiser, Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants,
Williams, Langston & Crane, Commission Merch'ts,
Redwine & Fox, Wholesale Druggists,
Henry Banks & Son, Shoe Dealers.

No. 34 Peachtree st., opposite T M. Clarke & Co.
apr13—d-tf

New Store and New Goods

A. S. TALLEY

IS now receiving a large stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of

TAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS.

Having bought my stock for cash, I can and will sell them lower than any House, as I will do exclusively a Cash Business.

I have a large stock of FANCY DRESS GOODS I will close out in the next 30 days at Greatly Reduced Prices, viz:

FIFTY Patterns Pure Solid Silks, (all colors) cost to import from $40 to $60 from $30 to $35.

FIFTY Patterns Check and Striped Silks, the very best and latest style, that sell from $40 to $50, I will sell from $30 to $37 50

FIVE HUNDRED Yards Choice Check Silks, suitable for Misses or Children, cost from $1 to $1 25 per yard, I will sell for 75 cents.

FIVE HUNDRED Yards Choice Black Silks, I will sell at just one-half importers price.

TWENTY-FIVE Patterns New and Choice Silk Grenadines, "styles entirely new," and superior quality, will be sold for $8 and $10 a pattern.

TEN THOUSAND YARDS ENTIRELY NEW STYLES

of Lenos, Poplins, Japanese, Mozambiques, Striped and Figured Organdy Muslins, all new styles of Lawns, Cambrics, Jaconets, Nansooks, Linen Lawns, and Swiss, Victoria and Bishop Muslins, together with a very large stock of Dress Trimmings, consisting of Pure Gimp Lace, English and French Fringes and Blond Laces, Satins, Gimps, Patent Linings, which will be sold for ONE-HALF OF COST.

No Humbug. I will sell as advertised to make room for a large line of DOMESTIC GOODS. Come and see, and I will guarantee you Great Bargains. Remember,

THE NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS,
the place for Bargains, will sell for CASH ONLY.

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Orders solicited. TERMS CASH. jan. 24—d6m.

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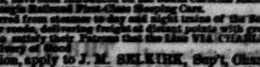

THREE TIMES A WEEK.

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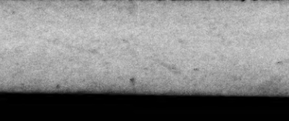

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ALFRED L. TYLER
Vice-President South Carolina Railroad, Charleston, S. C
july6—eodtf

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jan31— (July6—d12mo) apr27—

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